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# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

School of Forestry  
University of Michigan  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
1946



MEWARD TREK

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

JANUARY 1946

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN., DENVER

# John Clay & Company at CHICAGO



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**The Safe Way**

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## 1886—John Clay & Co.—1946

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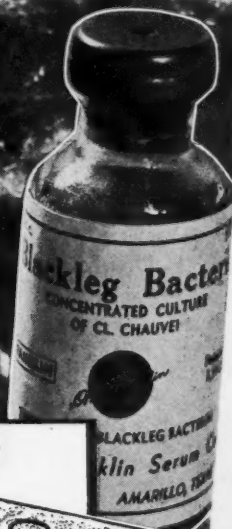
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## Letters To The Editor

### FOUND ARTICLE WORTHWHILE

I think that Mr. Saunderson in his article on "Western Stock Ranch Earnings and Values" in the December PRODUCER has made a valuable contribution to our understanding of the economics of range livestock production.—M. S. MORRIS, Missoula, Mont.

### FROM A TRUE CATTLEMAN

I wish to become a member of the American National Live Stock Associa-

tion. I have been in North Park 62 years, in the cattle business for many years and secretary and oldest member of the North Park Stock Growers Association. I belong to a generation that is fast passing out, but although 86 years old I take an interest in ranching and the cattle business and am able to do the ordinary chores on a ranch. I like the PRODUCER fine.—T. JOHN PAYNE, Jackson County, Colo.

### OUCH!

I noted in the November PRODUCER a picture of two old-time longhorn steers. Someone slipped very badly. These are quite obviously part Brahma. I saw too many of these cattle on a trip to South

America to accept these for the "Spanish type longhorn steer" of the Texas Trail days.—J. ELMER BROCK, Kaycee, Wyo.

(We should have elaborated on our use of the word "descendants" in describing the animals pictured. The steer shown at the left (Page 10, November PRODUCER) is a cross between a longhorn and a common red range cow; the one on the right (white) resulted from a cross of Texas longhorn and Brahma.—Ed.)

### WE'RE TRYING

Lots of feed and water, so cattle are in good shape. Heavy hay and grain crop, most corn being fed in field. . . I think the PRODUCER is the best stock publication going. Keep up the good work.—JOHN L. HARRISON, Hughes County, S. D.

### FROM AN OLD-TIMER

Am enclosing my check, hoping you can help do away with subsidies, regimentation and a few other isms borrowed from foreign countries and crackpots of this.—A. C. NEWTON, Park County, Wyo.

### RALLYING THE STOCKMEN

I appreciate the many benefits which have been gained through efforts of the American National and hope that the many livestock operators of the Northwest will help to make it a stronger and more effective organization in the future.—EARL H. LAUGHLIN, Crook County, Ore.

### KANSAS BOOSTER

Just finished reading the December PRODUCER. It has a lot of good reading and I enjoy it. . . After excessive rains in early fall we have benefited and enjoyed two months of Kansas top weather; that kind cannot be beat anywhere. The feed situation is good, aside from protein concentrates.—W. J. BROWN, Greenwood County, Kan. (Turn to Page 45.)

## AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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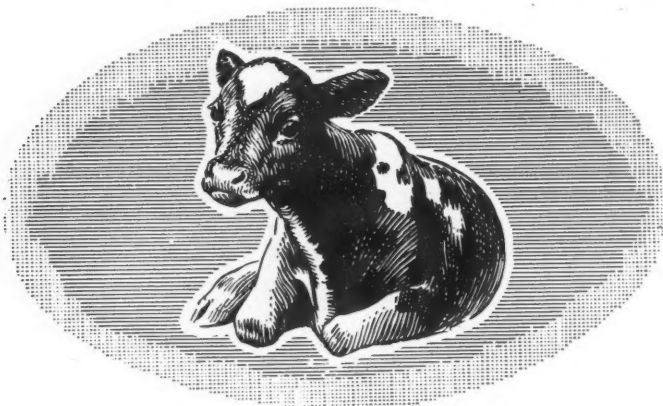
515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## DEADLY ENEMY OF WHITE SCOURS SULFA-GUAN-I-DINE CUT CALF LOSSES FROM SCOURS!

Infectious diarrhea or white calf scours may cause appalling losses in many herds. This most serious of calfhood diseases can be successfully controlled by the prompt use of Sulfaguanidine.

Given as a preventive to newborn calves, Sulfaguanidine reduces the frequency of white scours, and the few cases which may occur in Sulfaguanidine protected calves are usually very mild. Sulfaguanidine treatment, used at the first sign of white scours, promptly clears up the infection and scouring disappears within 12 to 24 hours. Thus losses are reduced to a minimum.

For calves deficient in niacin, one of the B Vitamins, give KEMVITE\* (Sulfaguanidine and niacin) to control white scours. The Sulfaguanidine combats the infection, the niacin content makes up for the lack of this vitamin. Kemvite may also provide additional protection against pneumonia and other calf diseases.

Both Sulfaguanidine and KEMVITE may be had as OBLETS\* Tablets and Powder. Ask your dealer or write us for free booklet giving further instructions on the use of Sulfaguanidine and KEMVITE.

If your dealer cannot supply you, please send us his name.

\* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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## Price Control

SHOULD price control be extended beyond June 30, 1946, the expiration date of the present OPA Act? OPA says it should; thousands of businessmen and producers who have run up against arbitrary rules and regulations which have imposed oftentimes unnecessary restraints upon customary methods of doing business say it should not. The businessmen are now organizing to fight extension of the act, while OPA is busy flooding the mails with tons of literature to build up its case for extension. The dangers of inflation are dwelt upon at great length.

There are, of course, some good arguments on both sides. The sincerity of the OPA position will be proved if in the meantime controls are promptly removed from articles no longer scarce. No useful purpose is served by picking out commodities such as coconut and citrus fruits, removing the controls before supplies are adequate, and then claiming that the resultant sharp increases in prices prove the need for continued price legislation. In the case of coconut, the commodity has been almost completely off the market. Naturally everyone wanted to buy it when some supplies were available, and bakers and candy makers ran the price up on themselves as a consequence. In the case of citrus fruits, while it is claimed that the crop just beginning to move freely to market is a very large one, controls were removed a month or so before supplies in volume were reaching the retail markets. For weeks, only small juice oranges had been available, together with an inferior grade of grapefruit. Let us have a fairer test before we find that these isolated cases prove anything worthwhile.

As to meat—admittedly the supply situation is much improved. Turkeys and chickens are abundant and will remain so for some time. Beef, at the moment, is in an in-between

stage, the big run of grass cattle is just about over and the beginning of the short-fed crop is just showing up. Government authorities state that the cattle on feed Jan. 1 will probably set an all-time record. The hog crop, in numbers about the same as a year ago, is late in going to market—the delay being due to the fact that the support prices are not limited as to weights; that there is acute need of greater lard production, and that farmers wish to market as much of their soft corn as possible through the medium of livestock before spring thaws bring a threat of spoiled corn, as was the case a year ago. Consequently, in the next few months there will be both increased numbers and greater average weights.

Under these conditions it is possible that the removal of price control on June 30, when the subsidies are expected to be removed, might possibly result in slight advances over present levels on whatever grades were in short supply; on other grades it is doubtful if the prices could be advanced sufficiently to compensate for the amount of subsidies removed. It should be remembered, however, that only through the removal of controls can the industry realize full value out of the products to be sold. OPA restrictions as to cuts and methods of merchandising now prevent this full realization, and it is only fair to the industry when subsidies are removed that it should be free to get fullest possible carcass realization as the adjustment is made.

In the field of general commodities, it is claimed that the evils of price control are fully as great as a slight further trend in the direction of inflation. Of course we have inflation to a degree right now. Is not the surest way to escape really dangerous inflation to permit fullest possible production, rather than to continue to stifle (Please turn to Page 24)

## Cattle Numbers

A SAFER LEVEL of cattle numbers comes in plainer sight every day. From the all-time high of 82,364,000 animals on ranches on Jan. 1, 1944, we slid down to 81,760,000 on Jan. 1, 1945, are likely to have gone to 80,200,000 on Jan. 1, 1946, and may be down to 78,600,000 by Jan. 1, 1947, if the goal announced for 1946 marketing is met. The estimates given here are Department of Agriculture figures. They're the best obtainable.

Looking beyond that we might expect that 1948 will see the cattle industry in a fairly secure spot as far as cattle numbers are concerned. Some 82,000,000 cattle at the high point were admittedly too many for anything but the great demand in the emergency conditions that existed when that number was reached in 1944. Some observers said that we were then overstocked to the tune of 15,000,000 animals; others put the figure at 10,000,000.

About a dozen years ago, Henry Wallace, then secretary of agriculture, suggested 65,000,000 cattle as about the proper normal number for the country. But since then things have happened to our human population. From 1930 to 1940 that population increased about 9,000,000; since then there has been a further increase estimated at 7,500,000 (we question the count on new babies). If Secretary Wallace's figure was right for the early 30's, then, taking into account the increase in human population, we would arrive at a figure somewhere between 70,000,000 and 75,000,000 cattle as a suitable number for the present.

If cattlemen continue the kind of marketing they have been doing the past two years for another three we will arrive at the desired goal—and, remember, too few cattle and an undersupply of meat may be as bad as too much of the product.

## Meat Demand

REPORTS from all sides indicate that the end of meat rationing brought a rather sharp increase in the demand for red meats. It took a week or two for it to get under way because people had long been accustomed to a controlled diet and to have to turn to other products—particularly chicken and fish, or to "eat out" when the red points became shy. The result stills the fear that has been oftentimes expressed as the war progressed; namely, that it would take much time, when the war was over, to get people back into the habit of eating meat regularly as in pre-war days. Much of this fear was based on the experience after World War I, when admittedly the meatless days of that period had slowed up consumption and it took years to overcome completely the habit thus established. True, in this war meatless days were established in various cities, but they did not apply to the home and any consumer was free to use his own red points at any time he saw fit. In practice it worked out that meat could be consumed at home on the meatless days imposed on hotels and restaurants, while the long lines waiting to get into many a food establishment on days when meat was served plainly showed the consumers' method of solving his red point problem.

There have been some interesting developments in connection with the change back toward normal methods. A year ago, when utility beef was removed from the ration point list, a tremendous advertising program succeeded in moving large supplies of that product into consumptive channels. The fear was then expressed that many consumers would cling to the practice of using lower grades to (Please turn to Page 24)



A. N. L. S. Assn.  
Denver, Jan. 10-12



HERE'S WHAT CATTLEMEN MAY SEE IN DENVER . . . THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN CIVIC CENTER AND . . .



BY NIGHT THE SAME BUILDING WITH CHRISTMAS LIGHTS HELD OVER FOR STOCK SHOW WEEK.

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# DENVER—NATION'S COWTOWN IN JANUARY

WHEN THE 49TH ANNUAL CON-  
vention of the American National  
Live Stock Association is opened Jan. 10  
at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver, it  
will mark not only the beginning of the  
first post-war year but of a new period  
for the cattlemen of the country. The  
many issues which will face the industry  
as it heads into a time of peace and re-  
conversion, with all the attendant prob-  
lems, will be thoroughly threshed out;  
prominent speakers will go into their  
specialized subjects in a program calcu-  
lated to interest and inform, and there  
will be round-table discussions of all  
matters pertaining to the use of public  
lands for grazing purposes, controlled  
by several different agencies of the gov-  
ernment. Such important matters as  
price control, subsidies, foreign trade,  
meat merchandising, meat imports, world  
food supplies, cattle numbers—all these  
are included on the agenda.

Registration records for the meeting  
indicate a representative attendance from  
all over the range sections and including  
Louisiana and Florida; the gratifying  
diversity of viewpoints and experiences  
thus obtained should add color and in-  
structiveness to the proceedings.

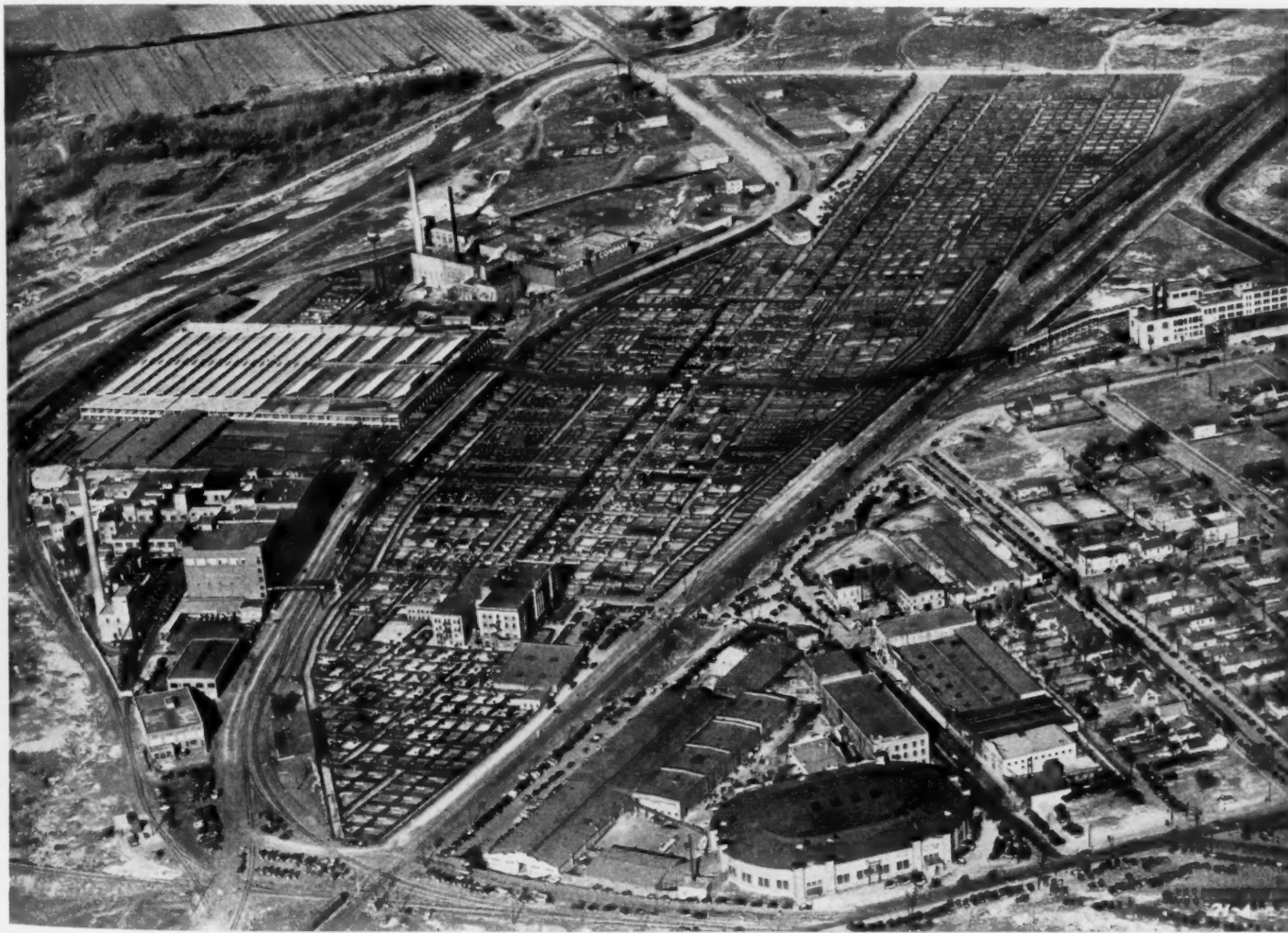
The roster of speakers, at PRODUCER  
press time tentatively completed, is es-  
pecially worthwhile. Included on it are  
Roscoe G. Haney of  
Wilson & Co.,  
Chicago; his  
subject is the  
cattle and  
beef situation  
from a pack-  
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point. . . T.  
A. Connors,  
Chicago, of  
the Great At-  
lantic & Pacific Tea Company, taking up  
consumer demand for beef. Another guest  
will be Secretary of Agriculture Clinton  
P. Anderson, who will come from  
Washington. Economics of the industry  
will be covered in the address of Carl H.  
Wilken, economic analyst from Sioux  
City, and Colorado's former governor,  
Ralph Carr, will be heard on river valley  
authorities. A final feature, which should  
at this time be of especial interest, will  
be the speech of Dr. Robert Stearns,  
president of the University of Colorado



at Boulder; he will speak on the prob-  
lems of carpentering the new world.

All lovers of horses—and what stock-  
man isn't?—will be particularly interest-  
ed in this year's stock show and rodeo  
which will be a part of the 1946 Na-  
tional Western Stock Show at Denver.  
The event, which opens Jan. 11 and con-  
tinues for the week following the Ameri-  
can National convention, promises to be  
an exciting one, with wartime restric-  
tions removed and fine entries coming  
from every section of the country. The  
horse show itself will include 17 perfor-  
mances, and there will be showings of  
the colorful Palomino classes, among  
others. There should be plenty of thrills,  
too, when the hunter and jumper classes  
are taken over the course; and trotters  
and pacers will also compete.

All in all, the officials in charge of  
arrangements are very hopeful that the  
1946 gathering of the American National  
membership will be the best one yet.  
While the problems of transportation  
and accommodations are still stringent,  
it is hoped the convention itself will  
prove ample repayment for any difficul-  
ty encountered in getting to it.



DENVER'S STOCKYARDS, SITE OF NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW, JAN. 11-19. STADIUM LOWER RIGHT.  
January, 1946

# RANGE HISTORY OF NEBRASKA



Cattle on the R. C. Chumbly ranch on the South Loup River, Custer County, Neb., formerly the old Brighton Ranch (1892)

**By Virgil V. Peterson**  
Research Associate, Western  
Range Cattle Industry Study

**G**EOGRAPHICALLY ASTRIDE THE old Oregon and Mormon Trails and later bisected by two complete railroad systems, Nebraska remains today a strategic area for cattle production. Cheap cattle from Texas, good prices on local and eastern markets and a free range gave an early impetus to the industry. Utilization of the vast expanse of grasslands—at one time referred to as waste lands—the early development of “cow-towns” and the subsequent addition of the Union Stock Yards, in general have resulted in a consistent growth of the industry since its inception.

Basil Roubidou, of fur-trapper fame, was probably the first cattle trader in Nebraska. In 1849 he was operating a trading post and blacksmith shop at Scottsbluff, on the California-Oregon trail, and doing a bustling trade in oxen with the western immigrants whose ox-teams had become weary and footsore. Thousands of cattle were trailed across Nebraska by the gold seekers and by pioneer home seekers. It is estimated that Johnston's Army, en route to Utah in 1857 to quell so-called Mormon hostilities, trailed some 15,000 head of cattle with them.

With the coming of the Union Pacific Railroad in the late 60's, traders and

freighters found it lucrative to furnish construction camps with meat supplies. Nebraska beef was also in constant demand for military posts which usually obtained their supplies on contract.

Local consumption utilized most of the beef obtainable in western Nebraska. Meanwhile spirited competitive bidding developed between Abilene, Kan., and eastern Nebraska for the ultimate terminus of the Texas drives.

With the coming of the Kansas Pacific to Abilene, that road had attempted to supply the eastern markets with Texas cattle. High freight rates, violated contracts and inadequate service encouraged the Union Pacific to bid for the trade. Schuyler, a quiet little frontier town, located on the railroad about 85 miles west of the Missouri River was selected as the terminus of the Texas drives, and stock pens and loading chutes were soon constructed. Agents were dispatched down the Chisholm Trail to invite the drovers to push their herds on to Schuyler. Broad-sides explaining the advantages of trade at the Nebraska terminus were printed and distributed to Texas cattlemen. Some of the advantages listed were: 25 per cent saving in freight rates on consequence of a distance to the Chicago market shorter by 150 miles; cattle would be in railroad transit to market but three days from Nebraska against five days from Abilene; longhorn prices at Schuyler were consistently higher than those at Abilene; pasturage was better in the

Platte Valley than around the Kansas center; three railroad lines connected Omaha with Chicago thus assuring rapid and uninterrupted transit, and a ready market existed in Nebraska with the United States government for cattle to be supplied the Indian agencies and frontier army posts.

During the summer of 1870 large herds of longhorns streamed through the Blue Valley up to the Platte. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 head of cattle were sold during the season at Schuyler, approximately one-sixth of the total number comprising the Texas drives that year. Buyers claimed that an additional 40,000 head would have sold readily had they been available. Foreign meat contracts (involving the belligerents in the Franco-Prussian War) together with a freight-rate war among lines running from Chicago to New York boomed the price of cattle to new highs in 1870. Good four-year-old Texas beeves sold for \$25 to \$35. Edward Creighton, noted Union Pacific Railroad official, together with his partner purchased nearly 16,000 head, 7,000 of which were driven to western Nebraska as a stock herd.

The success of this unusual season spread throughout the Texas ranch country. Hoping for a repetition of such a market, the Texas drovers in 1871 made unprecedented drives to the northern terminal. Approximately 600,000 head were pushed northward. Economic conditions, however, had caused a col-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER





Yearling heifers on winter feed grounds on the Earl Monahan ranch near Hyannis, Neb. Typical Sandhills picture.

lapse in cattle prices, and this, plus the fact that the trail herds were not in so good condition as usual, resulted in disappointment and some failure to the drovers. An unprecedented influx of land claimants during 1870-71 had settled the Blue River Valley and its tributaries. Consequently, troubles ensued when transient livestock trampled and ate the crops from which the grangers expected to gain a livelihood. Thousands of head of cattle reaching the Platte Valley were unwanted. Drovers pushed the surplus stock westward to open grasslands, hoping for an adjustment in conditions of price and demand. The elements also turned against them. Winter set in in mid-November. Rains followed by sub-zero temperatures and subsequent heavy snows made foraging impossible. Losses varied from 35 to 65 per cent. Many cattlemen became discouraged and quit the livestock business.

Some improvement was noted during 1872, but Schuyler, Nebraska's first "cow-town" had fulfilled its destiny. The frontier had moved westward, leaving it an integral part of a suburban culture. During the summer the last large herd reached Schuyler, but only after it had been stampeded by settlers along the Blue. Beatrice, in Gage County, then made a bid for the Schuyler trade, but the die had been cast—drovers were being forced westward in their drives to the north by the repeated extension of Texas fever quarantine restrictions.

While eastern Nebraska was bidding for and experiencing its heyday a few Texas drovers were braving the hazards of the Indian country to the west. In the late 60's small herds pushed through to central and western Nebraska. By 1869, M. H. Brown had a herd of 800 longhorns ranging near North Platte. Keith and Barton and also Bratt, Coe and Carter had increasingly large herds in the same area. Moore Brothers were

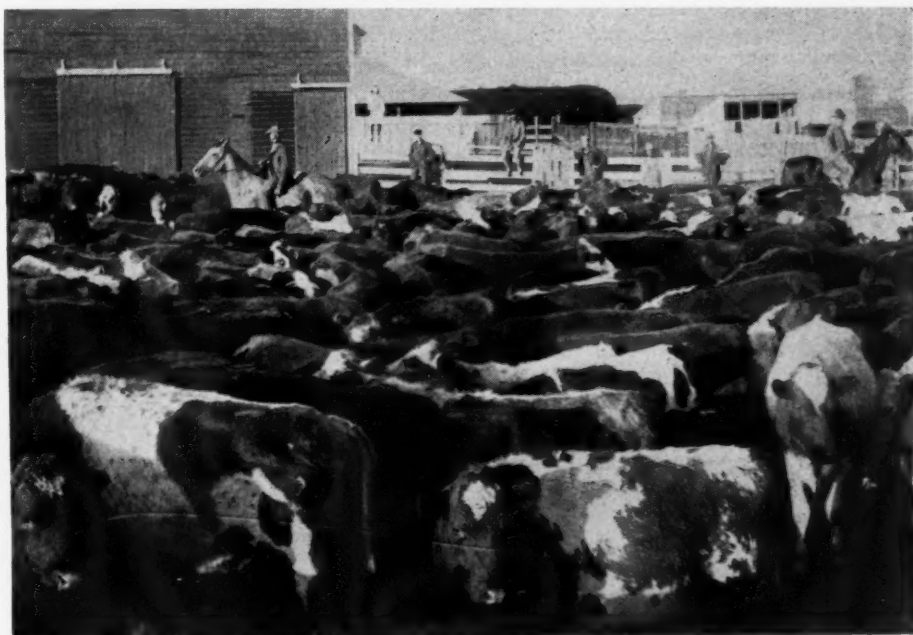
operating near Sidney with about 1,400 head, while John W. Iliff's operations along the South Platte in Colorado extended up into Wyoming and spilled over into western Nebraska. The military posts, affording protection, were favorite stop-overs for the drovers. Fort Kearney became a distribution center and for a number of years was central Nebraska's cow-town. Cattlemen of the Platte Valley as well as Custer County took their deliveries from this point, and, by 1871 when the fort was abandoned, it was well-known to many Texas drovers.

### Greatest Cow-Town

Ogallala, Nebraska's greatest cow-town, came to the fore in 1875. Buffalo herds and Indians occupying the Republican Valley had kept the center of

activity near Kearney, but now with the constant expansion westward Ogallala became a natural center of distribution to the cattle ranches north into the White River and Sandhill areas. Many cattle were also being distributed from this point to the Indian agencies in northern Nebraska and the Dakotas. Known as the end of the Texas Trail, Ogallala was strategically located between favorable markets, the silver mines of Colorado and the gold fields of the Black Hills. Railroad facilities were good in either direction and its isolation gave it a certain freedom from land and herd laws.

Many of the men who eventually became Nebraska pioneers in the cattle industry were native Texans. The 1,500-mile drive from Texas to the Platte was



On the Handee and Simons place, Lexington, Dawson County, Neb. (1904).

long and arduous, consequently many Texans were content to take up free land and raise stock in preference to the hazards of trail driving. John Tinnin and John Sparks, who made and lost fortunes and who operated not only in Nebraska but in Idaho and California, were both Texans, as was also Charles Coffee, who was noted for his operations in the South Loup Valley. Freighters traveling cross-country were not slow to grasp the possibilities of the industry. Hundreds of such men found themselves without jobs with the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. A few men who had established road ranches and supply stations along the trails felt the "pull" of the livestock business and became a part of it. Frank North and William Cody (Buffalo Bill), both of whom were famous scouts, formed a cattle-raising partnership and operated on the south fork of the Dismal. Perhaps the preponderance of operators were from that large enterprising group which had moved westward seeking the promised free and easy life of the Frontier West. There were numerous grangers who had hoped to establish themselves on the soil but who soon found themselves making money as cattlemen when "dirt farming" failed to pay off.

#### Organized Early

Nebraska cattle operators early became cognizant of the value of unity and organization in the industry. To their mutual advantage they carefully selected and elected cattlemen to public offices, and sought control of strategic offices in the newly created counties. Practically every county at some time or another had local stock growers' associations. In some of the more sparsely settled western counties the cattlemen became affiliates of the Wyoming Stock Grower's Association, which in the 80's had become known throughout the nation for its strength and policies of operation.

Laws were passed for the protection of the cattleman—and a few to his detriment. Most Texas cattle, although immune from it themselves, were carriers of the dreaded Texas fever. In common agreement with other northern states, Nebraska in 1867 passed quaran-

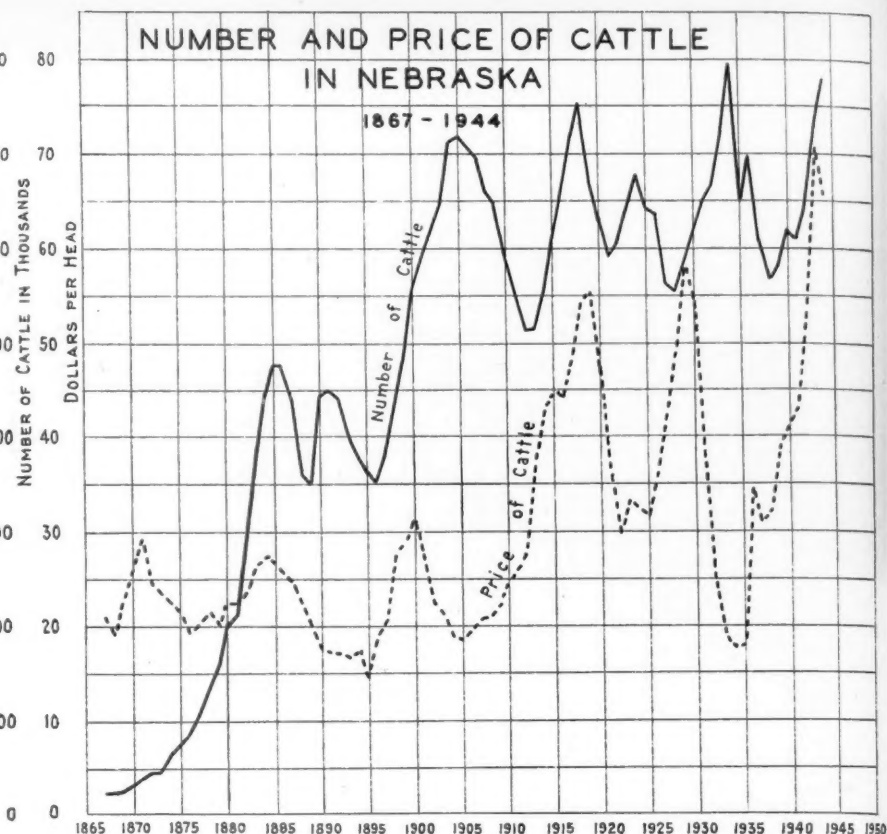
tine laws designed to keep infected Texas stock from entering the territory. A few cases, contracted the following year by Nebraska Shorthorn cattle, brought on new legislation in 1869 subjecting the Texans to a \$1,000 fine should they attempt to bring their cattle during the infectious period between July 1 and Sept. 1. This latter law was repealed in 1871. A fresh outbreak of the fever appeared in western Nebraska in 1884, resulting in legislative action providing for a Live Stock Sanitary Commission consisting of three men plus the employment of a qualified veterinarian. The commission was empowered to make necessary inspection and to quarantine infected areas. Provision was made in the act for indemnity from the state when diseased animals were slaughtered for the protection of domes-

tic growers. The governor had the power to prohibit importation of cattle from danger areas, and, in 1886, a proclamation was issued against a number of the southern states prohibiting importation from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1.

Branding laws were enacted making it obligatory to register and record each brand and mark used. Brands or marks which could be easily changed were prohibited and it became a criminal offense to mutilate or change a brand. In spite of all these precautions many rustlers who were "artists" at their work were taken into custody for "running brands."

Laws pertaining to the "accustomed range" were also necessary to give some protection against the squatter and the drover. In 1877 it became illegal for

(Continued on Page 24)



Hay harvesting in Nebraska early became an accepted practice.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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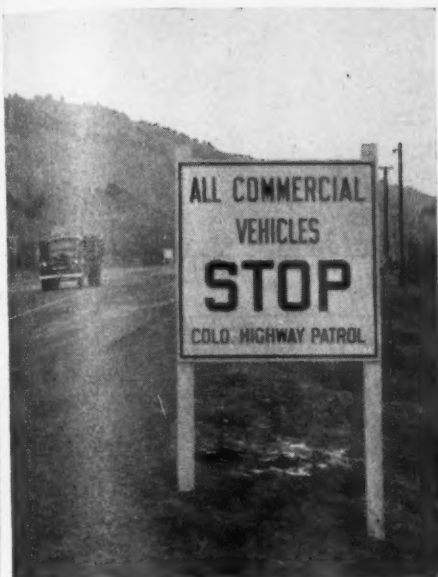
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# STATE LINE TRADE BARRIERS

By Bethune Jones

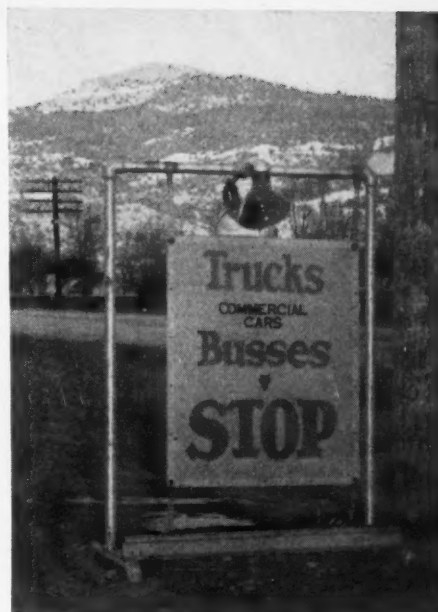
agency permits, will go back into effect unless corrective action is taken by the 1946 Kentucky law mill. A bill permanently to liberalize the regulations was rejected by the 1944 Kentucky legislature amid charges that the solons were dominated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

A regular 1946 legislative session also is scheduled in Mississippi, which, with a peacetime load limit of 30,000 pounds, follows Kentucky on the list of barrier states. Tennessee formerly shared second place with Mississippi but removed itself from this dubious distinction by permanently liberalizing its size and weight laws during 1945.

Liberalized size and weight restrictions effected in Massachusetts under a wartime gubernatorial order will expire unless extended by that state's 1946 legislative session. Without legislative action, maximum truck weights, without a permit, will revert to 40,000 pounds instead of being based on the load carrying capacity of the tires as provided in regulations promulgated by the state public works commissioner under executive order. Similarly, the provisions of the wartime regulations which permit a maximum length of 35 feet for single units and 45 feet for semi-trailers will revert to the statutory provision of 33 and 40 feet, respectively.

That tax as well as regulatory barriers will be increasingly threatening with the abrogation of wartime reciprocity agreements and the elimination of wartime federal pressure to keep the highways free of such curbs was indicated by Virginia's recent notification to other states that it would begin enforcement of its war-suspended 2 per cent gross receipts tax on out-of-state freight carriers.

Such a course by Virginia, unless halted by the 1946 Virginia legislature or by other action, may lead to retaliatory action from other states against Virginia vehicles. Thus would return the retaliatory barrier spirals, the evils of which were deployed and widely curbed during the war. Reciprocity made much progress during the war and the erection of new barrier taxes was halted in some significant instances. In Maryland, for example, Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor vetoed a 1945 bill which would have imposed a 2½ per cent gross receipts tax on common and contract carriers. The veto came after the Office of Defense Transportation had assailed the measure as "a barrier to the free flow of commerce" and warned of retaliatory action from other states.



Municipal tax barriers also will become more threatening now that war pressure is gone. Significant in this respect is the fact that Memphis, Tenn., abandoned a proposed new city street use tax measure in 1945 after it had been protested against by the ODT and neighboring states and cities. Memphis Mayor Chandler announced, however, that the measure was being postponed "until the war is won or until conditions are satisfactory for further consideration."

Calling attention to another example of a municipal tax barrier was a brief recently filed with the Virginia Supreme Court attacking the validity of a mileage tax on motor common carriers imposed by the city of Lynchburg. A lower state court held the levy invalid for application to interstate carriers.

Regarded as a hopeful sign that the wartime demand for trade barrier elimination will be projected into the post-war era is the fact that legislation to liberalize restrictions on motor vehicle sizes or weights, or both, was enacted during 1945 by the legislatures of 21 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming. With the exception of Nebraska and Oregon, where the more liberal laws are due to expire in 1947, this legislation was enacted on a permanent basis.

Permanent reciprocity legislation went into effect in 1945 in Maine, Arkansas and New Hampshire, with such agreements being extended by a number of other states. Also during 1945 proposals for higher special state taxes against motor carriers were in most instances rejected.

**S**TATE LINE TRADE BARRIERS IN-creasing the cost of highway shipment of cattle and other commodities will be major legislative issues in a number of states during 1946, a survey of the situation shows, with the results expected to attract nationwide interest as an index to whether there will be a revival of the pre-war boundary impediments or continuation of the wartime trend toward their removal.

Under pressure from the federal government, the states tore down most of their worst regulatory and tax trade barriers to permit highway transportation to carry out its vitally important war role. Speedy leveling of artificial restrictions was accomplished, for the most part, on an emergency basis, either through temporary legislation or gubernatorial orders issued under wartime authority. Despite unprecedented progress during 1945 legislatures toward the permanent liberalization of state regulations, many of the pre-war boundary-line obstacles threaten to return as the wartime emergency measures expire.

While comparatively few state legislatures are slated to convene in regular session during 1946, some of the states in which these sessions are scheduled are key points in the battle against trade barriers. Expectations are that many special legislative sessions also will be called in other states, providing further opportunity to avert a revival of the pre-war barrier evil and its attendant huge unnecessary economic losses.

Particular attention will focus on the 1946 Kentucky legislature, since that state, with a peacetime vehicle weight limit of only 18,000 pounds and similarly unreasonable size requirements, is regarded as the worst highway transportation bottleneck in the nation. Prescribed by a 1932 statute, these virtually prohibitive restrictions, which were temporarily eased under special war emer-

## New Mexico Meeting

A quarterly meeting of the executive board, New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, was conducted by Eugene Hayward of Cimarron on Dec. 17-18 at Raton, N. M. Membership of the association went to an all-time high, in excess of 3,000, when Secretary H. H. Hening of Albuquerque submitted applications from 303 new members.

Grover B. Hill, former under secretary of agriculture and now executive vice-president of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita, was on the roster of speakers, as was Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver. Others on the program included Albert Mitchell, an honorary vice-president of the American National, of Albert, N. M., and Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M., president of the state wool growers' group.

The resolutions of the stockmen urged immediate congressional investigation of Forest Service policy and the holding in abeyance of all contemplated grazing permit cuts; they commended Secretary Anderson for announcement of subsidy termination June 30, 1946, and asked for upward adjustments in price ceilings. One of the resolutions asked for congressional measures to correct unsatisfactory conditions of the nation's sheep industry, thus indirectly assisting in a

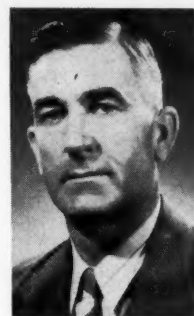
stabilization of cattle numbers; and another, taking cognizance of the importance of the potash and fertilizer industry to New Mexico, opposed legislation which would tend to nationalize the business and reduce the tax base in the state.

The two-day sessions concluded when Albert Mitchell entertained the entire gathering at the local country club and the Raton Chamber of Commerce sponsored a buffet supper and dance to wind up the evening.

## California Meeting

AT THE 29TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the California Cattlemen's Association, held Dec. 14-15 at San Francisco, President LeRoy Rankin of Caliente and Secretary Dan C. McKinney of San Francisco were re-elected to their respective posts. The meeting, which was well attended, was a scene of extended discussion on Forest Service practices, with keen resentment against present policies clearly evidenced in the numerous resolutions adopted on the subject.

The increasing of range forage production was covered by R. Merton Love, associate professor of agronomy, University of California, College of Agriculture at Davis; Calvin E. Blaine, assistant traffic manager of the American National, discussed livestock trans-



Dan C. McKinney

portation. Another address was delivered by C. U. Duworth, assistant director of the California state department of agriculture at Sacramento, who took up the guarding of American livestock health. Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National came from Denver to speak at the CCA meeting. He referred to the problem of ridding the livestock industry of subsidies and price controls as still the most serious one to be faced. American beef, he declared, is now in good enough supply to allow the lifting of such controls without danger of price inflation.

Other features of the program included a demonstration of beef cutting navy style, by Don Tyler, meat specialist of the National Livestock and Meat Board at Chicago; speeches by Nion Tucker, president of the 1-A District Agricultural Association, Rilea W. Du of the Safeway Stores at Oakland and local radio officials.

No decision was made as to the place of the next CCA meeting.

The resolutions of the cattlemen:

Opposed reductions in forest permit but insisted that where grounds for reductions do exist range be examined by an official of the area and the permittee and if agreement between them fails then the local forest advisory board recommendation be given serious consideration.

Favored return of district rangers' offices to their respective districts.

Urged yearlong opening of certain forests since their summer and fall closing has concentrated hunting and camping to detriment of permittees.

Urged congressional investigation of Forest Service.

Favored Oct. 1 opening for deer hunting.

Endorsed Bulwinkle measure.

Commended department of agriculture and fish and game and wild life services.

Urged development of a sound game animal and wild-life management program.

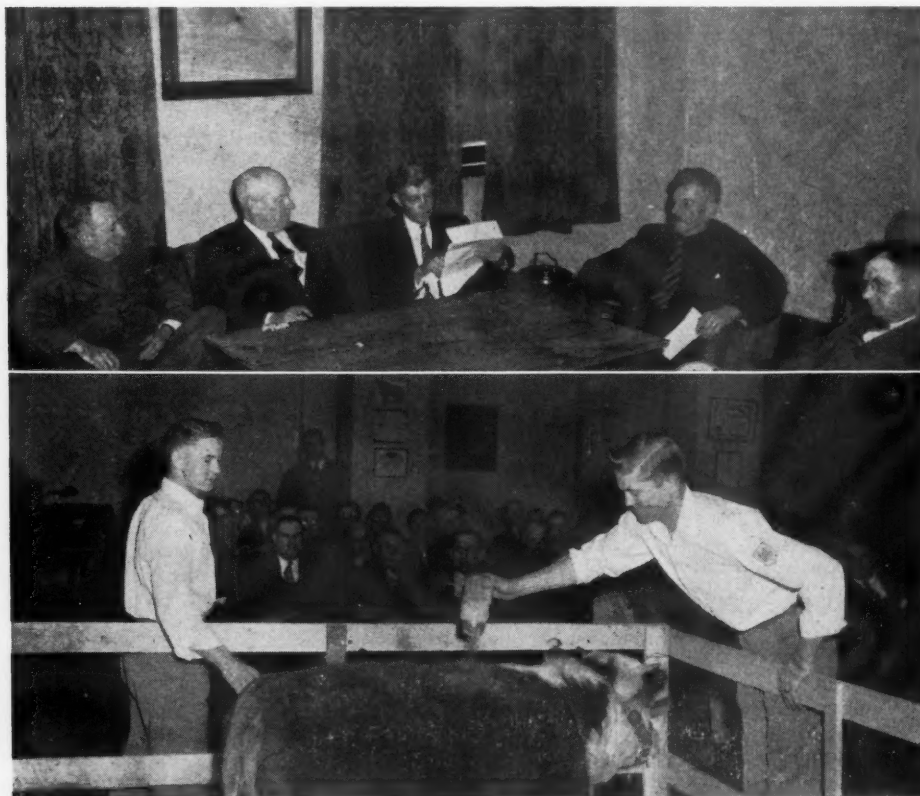
Asked assurance that if price ceiling extend beyond June 30 that meat ceiling be advanced to take up slack in subsidy removal.

Asking trucks display minimum weight and capacity, since shippers complain excess charges through application of arbitrary and impracticable minimum weights.

Recommended co-operation with state board of forestry in brush burning programs.

Favored county committees to further co-operation in the matter of controlling predatory animals.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCTION



Floyd Lee, San Mateo, N. M.; Burton Roach, Hillsboro; George Godfrey, Animas; John Davenport, Espanola; G. W. Evans, Magdalena. J. Wylie Brown, Datil; O. M. Lee, Jr., Alamogordo, in group but out of range. Below—4-H Club demonstration of dusting for grub control. These are state champions.



# Triumphant Type HEREFORDS

AT

## National Western Stock Show

DENVER ♦ January 11 through 19

Hereford Sale January 15

**12 Bulls  
and 8  
Females  
Sell!**



The largest offering of Triumphant type Herefords ever made.



**WHR  
Triumph  
Domino  
45th**



Register of  
Merit Sire

4 of his sons  
sell.

### The Entire Mature Show Herd Sells

Here is your opportunity to buy of the very best in Herefordom. 4 sons of WHR Triumph Domino 45th and 8 bulls close up to the illustrious WHR Royal Domino 51st through his sons, TT Royal Triumph and WHR Triumph 45th. The females are among the best we have ever produced, and included are the winners at the strong Gunnison Hereford Show.

### SPECIAL NOTE TO RANGEMEN

Triumphant type Herefords are your kind of cattle. Ample in size, heavily meated, active, and general good-doers—they have the qualities you desire. We urge you to come around to see them—we are certain you will enjoy looking them over. Some of the nation's most noted commercial producers are using them.

## Thornton Hereford Ranch

Gunnison, Colorado

Dan Thornton

Jim Sanders

Bobby Edward

Jimmy Watt

Cad Jones

Opposed increase in Taylor grazing fees.

Favored advisory committee of University of California, state agency and livestock and farm organization members to aid in brush burning and range clearing program.

Commended BAI in effective efforts to enforce sanitary laws to prevent introduction of livestock disease.

Asked improvement of state highway No. 395, Alturas to Oregon line.

Favored expenditure necessary for show barns and sales rings in California's "Cow Palace."

Opposed expansion of Forest Service recreation facilities where national park facilities are available.

Objected to the counting of two calves as one cow in figuring permit numbers.

Opposed reapportionment of state senate on population basis.

Favored larger appropriation (\$2,000) for committee to investigate laws pertaining to the livestock and meat industry of the state.

Favored permanent status for state law regulating disposal of ships' garbage.

Asked Forest Service to make seasonal repairs of forest grazing areas before date of opening for grazing.

Urged army to dispose of land not now needed and that former owners be privileged to repurchase at government-purchase price.

Asked state to recompense for loss incurred from acts of escapees from state juvenile institutions for delinquents.

Favored measure to regulate use of agricultural chemicals to prevent their spreading to the injury of livestock in adjacent premises.

## Wyoming Meeting

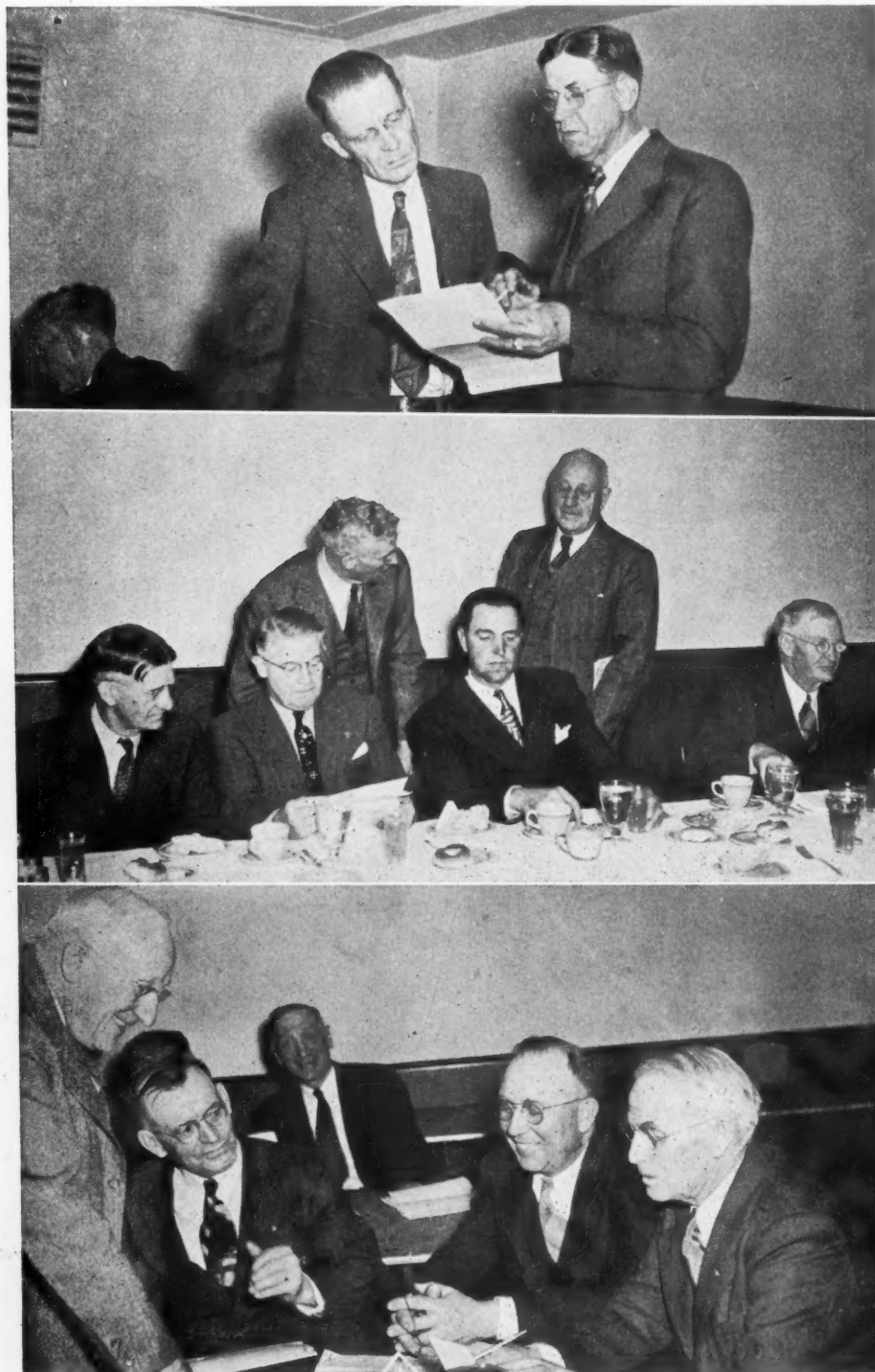
Resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at the semi-annual meeting held in Cheyenne, Dec. 12, urged termination of subsidies and price ceilings; opposed "confiscation of state rights by the federal government through seizure of any of its agencies," including the fish and wildlife survey, or any control of fish and game; requested a congressional investigation of conditions existing in the administration of the national forests and formulation of legislation to insure just treatment of forest permittees, with any proposed changes in forest permits to be delayed until completion of such a fact-finding process. The committee urged state officials and congressmen to try to effect transfer, for ultimate disposition to private owners, of all Taylor act land and all grazing land in federal forests; asked for removal of excess land provisions of the reclamation law for lands in Reclamation Bureau projects already having partial water supplies, and protested against establishment of any federal river valley authorities affecting lands and water within Wyoming.

The meeting featured speeches by Governor Lester C. Hunt and other Wyoming state officials; Assistant Secretary Rad Hall of the American National Live Stock Association at Denver, who discussed subsidies and parity prices; Owen Hoge, now with OPA, formerly assistant secretary of the Wyoming group. Norman Barlow of Cora presided as chairman of the executive committee.

### THE COVER

The snowy setting of our cover picture this month is Goose Lake Range in western Idaho. Trudging toward the lens over the freshly blanketed earth are some of Albert Campbell's Circle C cattle. It's a Forest Service photo, taken by C. E. Favre, assistant regional forester at Ogden, Utah.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Earl Carpenter, brand inspector at Denver for Wyoming Assn.; Earl Spurlock, Casper; picture No. 2—Oda Mason, Laramie; Governor Lester C. Hunt; Norman Barlow, Cora; Chas. Myers, Evanston; standing, Frank Horton, Saddletstring; Russell Thorp, Wyoming association secretary; No. 3—Mr. Thorp; John Stevenson, Laramie; Harry Olson, Sentennial; Oliver Wallis, Laramie; in background, Walter Knollenberg, Crowheart.





**Would you let  
your family doctor  
use this on you?**

That's right—it's the syringe you use for vaccinating livestock. A little large, perhaps, for your doctor's purposes—but that's not what is important in preventing disease. For you, or your livestock, either!

*What's really important is the vaccine you pull into your syringe. Is it the best vaccine that science can produce? Will it really prevent disease?*

Like as not, your doctor answers these questions simply by using Cutter Vaccines and Serums on you and your children. He puts his faith in the name 'Cutter'—risks his reputation on it.

So—when you can get Cutter Vaccines and Serums to protect your livestock—doesn't it make sense to use them, regularly? Cutter Blacklegol, for

example, is made with the same care as Cutter Small Pox Vaccine for your youngsters. Both products get the same meticulous testing. And both can be depended on to do a real job!

This insurance means a lot to men who don't try to save a few pennies on their hundred-dollar animals. They *insist* on getting Cutter Vaccines and Serums when they buy. You'll find it will pay you, too! Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.

**CUTTER**

Fine Biologicals and  
Pharmaceutical Specialties

## Colorado Stockmen Report on Pike Forest

A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association and the Colorado Wool Growers Association in opposing recommendation of the Forest Service that all livestock be prohibited from grazing on certain sections of the Pike National Forest beginning Jan. 1, 1950, reports that:

"There was little difference between the condition of the range that was being used for grazing and that range that had been withdrawn from use for many years.

"There was much evidence of mistakes that had been made in early logging operations on the forest, which had contributed to the present erosion problem.

"The natural formation of much of the area inspected is highly conducive to erosion, and grazing or non-grazing of this area would affect erosion very little, if any.

"We do not find from our observation that livestock on the Pike forest is contributing appreciably to erosion. This erosion condition has existed since before there was domestic livestock on this range.

"Erosion in that section of the Pike National Forest that we inspected seemed to be the result of weather conditions (act of God), extremely heavy rainfall on steeply sloping hill and mountain sides, freezing and thawing, followed by snow slides and the fast run-off of fall and winter snows over a soil that is said to be very friable. Such has been the process since the dawn of history. The control of this type of erosion, we believe, is beyond human ability.

"What little livestock that was seen was in surprisingly good condition. Cows with large calves were showing no thinness. The healthy condition of these cattle belied any indication of overgrazing.

"We believe there is room for both present livestock interests and recreationists on the Pike forest.

"We recommend that the Forest Service expend every effort in re-seeding this range, that it employ a well-thought-out plan of reforestation, with present livestock numbers remaining constant, and that another inspection be made in 1950 to view progress."

## Gila County Stockmen Favor Grazing Service

THE GILA COUNTY (Ariz.) CATTLE Growers Association, holding that users of national forest lands have been "intimidated, restricted and oppressed for the reason that the users are governed by department rulings rather than by law" authorized its forest committee to carry out the following policy:

"Foster national legislation placing the national forest users under laws rather

than regulation, as now in force; support the President in carrying out any re-organization policy beneficial to national forest land users. We believe it is particularly timely and in keeping with the present trend of the national Congress to consolidate the Forest Service with the Grazing Service. Some of the reasons for re-organization are: It would place the administration of grazing on all federal lands under one bureau with one uniform policy. It should promote efficiency by reducing personnel and expenditures. It would eliminate existing inter-departmental jealousy."

There are many sound reasons, the association said, why the Grazing Service would be the proper agency to administer all federal watershed and grazing land. "We think some of these are: (1) It functions under a comprehensive and more clearly defined and more recently enacted basic law; (2) its administration has been more practical, more democratic and less dictatorial than that of the Forest Service; (3) it has demonstrated that it can administer grazing with a minimum of friction and a maximum of cooperation; (4) the basic law of the Grazing Service provides for grazing user advisory committees, giving the users a fairer adjudication of grievances than the permissive advisory board setup as provided by Forest Service regulation. This setup has bogged down on the Tonto National Forest in Arizona and is not functioning satisfactorily in other areas; (5) the Taylor act does not lend itself to the taking away or giving away of rights and investments of livestock men as does present Forest Service regulation; (6) the stabilization of the livestock industry is one of the fundamental purposes of the Grazing Service."



Frank Stocke, professional trapper of Killedeer, N. D., is shown with two coyotes he recently killed in that area. While one of these is of normal grey-brown color, the other is an albino, one of Nature's rarities. Pure white in coloring, this true albino has also the characteristic red pupils and pink iris of the eyes.—Leo D. Harris.

ice, whereas the Forest Service is apparently unconcerned with the stability and security of tenure of one of the most important industries of the western states."

The association solicited support of others interested "in this constructive move which we believe will give all users of federal land for grazing purposes more uniform, reasonable and just treatment and help promote conservation of resources and a more stable post-war economy."

## Association Notes

The Colorado senate, we are advised by Dr. B. F. Davis of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, has memorialized Congress to investigate the administration of national forests "to the end that legislation may be formulated which will remove existing evils and give all areas of federal land for grazing purposes uniform, reasonable and just treatment." The memorial called attention to the general grazing reduction program calling for cuts running up to 50 per cent of grazing permits.

Among resolutions adopted by the National Grange meeting recently in Kansas City were a request for discontinuance of the subsidy program and use of a two-price scheme for exports and international commodity agreements to insure farmers a fair portion of world markets at stable prices. Creation of a surplus commodity commission to provide emergency actions in meeting the occasional surplus inevitable in an economy of balanced abundance was also urged.

The Nevada state farm bureau urged, because of "widespread cuts of numbers of livestock on the forests," a senatorial investigation of the administration of the Forest Service.

Officers named at the meeting of the Meagher County (Mont.) Livestock Association recently were Claude Kiff, Ringling, president; R. A. Ling, Fort Logan, vice-president, and Walter Donahoe, White Sulphur Springs, secretary-treasurer.

Members of the Larimer County Stock Growers Association, in annual convention at Fort Collins, Colo., on Dec. 1 elected the following leaders for the coming year: Wesley Swan of Livermore, president; W. J. Kremers of LaPorte, vice-president; George E. Froggatt of Livermore, secretary-treasurer. The advisory board consists of Clarence Bollin, Livermore; Ed Fanning, Livermore; A. J. Becksted, Fort Collins; Edgar Ripple, Fort Collins. Outgoing officers George F. Williams and Clarence G. Currie, former president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, also became advisory board members for 1946.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Shirley-Savoy Hotel

EXTENDS TO YOU

*The Welcome of the West*

400

Moderately Priced Rooms

Coffee Shop  
Tavern

Cafe  
Garage

**January  
10-12**

BROADWAY AT SEVENTEENTH  
DENVER, COLORADO

J. EDGAR SMITH, *President*

IKE WALTON, *Managing Director*

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*Home of Radio Station KLZ*

Speakers at the meeting included Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stockgrowers and Feeders; American National Secretary F. E. Mollin; R. T. Burdick of Colorado A & M College; Prof. Nelson of the department of range management, and Supervisor Hulton of the Roosevelt Forest.

In their resolutions, the stockmen recorded their opposition to further cuts in grazing permits, the elimination of acreage now embraced in any established national forest in Colorado or any transfer of the grazing administration on the public domain from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. They endorsed a Colorado legislative memorial concerning an investigation of existing conditions connected with administration of the national forests as pertaining to livestock.

Julius G. Clark of Lexington, Ky., has been elected president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association for the 1946 fiscal year. He succeeds W. Alan McGregor of Worton, Md. New vice-president is W. A. Rafferty of Morocco, Ind., who was elected to fill the post formerly held by Mr. Clark. At a meeting of the board of directors W. H. Tomhave of Chicago was re-elected secretary of the association, M. F. Grimes of Chicago, assistant secretary, and J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo., treasurer.

Through typographical error the PRODUCER last month credited California's Siskiyou County with the town of Davis, when the correct name was Dorris. The "accident" occurred at the top of Column 2, Page 24, in an item describing a meeting which was attended by Secretary F. E. Mollin on Oct. 19. With apologies to all concerned, we now make the appropriate geographical shift and leave the meeting where it properly took place—in Dorris, Siskiyou County, Calif.

The Illinois Cattle Feeders Association is a new group formed at Springfield recently by 100 Illinois feeders who elected Strother Jones of Sangamon County the president and Henry A. Longmeyer of Greenfield, the secretary. The organization favored the lifting of livestock ceiling prices before the removal of subsidies.

Newest California cattle association is the Contra Costa Alameda County Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association. President is Jeff Claunch; vice-president, Frank L. King, Lafayette; and secretary-treasurer, Howard Wiedemann, San Ramon.

A newly joined branch of the California Cattlemen's Association is that formed some weeks ago in Tuolumne County. Officers are: Lewis B. Price, president; W. K. Moore, vice-president, and Lester Woodhams, secretary. (All are from Sonora.) The board of directors includes the president and vice-president; Frank Kurzi; Warren Burch;

Fred Cavagnaro; R. E. Couden, and Fred Stribling. C. J. Tiscornia was re-elected CCA director from District 13 (Calaveras and Tuolumne counties.)

About 13,000,000 horses and mules existent in the United States had their interest and future discussed by men from 20 odd states in December at the annual meeting of the Horse and Mule Association of America. Re-elected at the meeting were President Louis E. Stoddard, New York, vice-presidents Charles J. Lynn, Carmel, Ind., and Ira Drymon, Lexington, Ky., and Executive Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, Chicago.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association attended on Dec. 5-7 the 49th annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. Mr. Mollin said that it is to the interest of the livestock industry to work closely with this group and hoped that more producers would become members of the organization. Stockmen have a common interest in such things as the Bang's problem and livestock sanitary regulations.

New president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association is F. W. Hubbell, Des Moines, Ia. Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson, Ill., is the vice-president and Clinton K. Thompson, secretary-treasurer.

Harold W. Thieman, Concordia, Mo., was recently elected president of the Polled Shorthorn Breeders association and Paul Teegardin, Ashville, Ohio, vice-president. C. D. Swaffer, southwestern representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association was re-elected secretary.

The Chicago Union Stock Yards have come a long way in 80 years. Just that long ago—in December, 1865, to be exact—the yards were opened for business, and since then over a billion head of livestock have gone through the market there.



"I want to pay back those three gas coupons you loaned me last March, Ed!"

## Washington Notes

The American Veterinary Medical Association urged in a recent resolution that there be no relaxation of present laws forbidding importation of animals or dressed meats from countries having foot-and-mouth disease. That there be no retreat from this law is highly important to the cattle industry. Therefore Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association sent copies of the important resolution to the President, members of Congress and to heads of interested government agencies.

Both the state and agricultural departments in acknowledging receipt of the communication gave their assurance that they will do their best to keep out foot-and-mouth disease.

The Department of Agriculture was not aware of "any renewal of efforts to import into the United States any products to which the prohibition in our law is applicable."

New Mexico's senators Carl A. Hatch and Dennis Chavez are sponsoring a bill to restore to New Mexico all lands now held by the federal government as public domain and have announced that they will ask support of 10 other western states to attach an amendment to include them all. The only lands that would be held in government title would be national forests, national parks and Indian reservations. Lands in western states should belong to the states and not to the federal government the same as lands in New York, Pennsylvania and other eastern states belong to them, it was contended. Hearings on return of lands were held in Albuquerque, N. M.

Livestock goals for 1946 as set by the Department of Agriculture call for a cattle and calf population on Dec. 31, 1946, of 78,600,000. This will represent a reduction from an indicated population on Dec. 31, 1945, of 80,200,000. The previous cattle population (Dec. 31, 1944) was 82,364,000.

Add sleeper play of the year: In their rush to get away for the Holidays, members of the United States Senate on Dec. 20, 1945, passed a resolution calling for an end to butter rationing. This is particularly magnanimous in view of the fact that OPA took that much hoped for step on Nov. 24. Now it's ended for sure.

The Government Corporation Control Act, signed Dec. 6, gives congressional fiscal control over about 50 government corporations. The control is to be implemented by congressional action on budgets for the corporations to be included in the President's annual budget and through action on audits and reports to Congress by the comptroller

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



1865-1946

# Livestock Financing

*By the West's Oldest and  
Largest Banking Institution*

Livestock producers whose credit requirements exceed local facilities find the First National Bank of Denver readily cooperative in participating with local correspondent banks in financing their loans.



*The*  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

*Of Denver*

**"SERVING BANKS SINCE 1865"**

*Member Federal Reserve Bank, District Number Ten  
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—U. S. Depository*

1865-1946

general. Creation of additional government corporations without congressional sanction is prohibited.

When the Bulwinkle bill came to a vote in the House it passed by a vote of 227 to 45. The bill reserves to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority over agreements between railroads and shippers on rates. Rates, of course, are subject to approval of the ICC and through ICC initiative or by other complaint agreements entered into may be changed. The bill is designed to immunize the commerce agency against prosecution by another branch of the government.

## PRICE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 9)

it with burdensome government red tape?

There are many who believe that if OPA had limited its field of activities to the most important articles of food, equipment and wearing apparel, instead of trying to cover the whole field, and had centered its effort on the prosecution of real black market or price offenders, rather than to consume so much time in persecuting technical violators on petty price or regulation offenses, the atmosphere would be clearer today and it would be possible more intelligently to decide the future of price control.

Again referring to the meat situation: We repeat that the prospect is for abundant supplies during the coming few months. This has already been recognized by the end of rationing controls. On what basis, then, can it be claimed that meat ceilings are longer a necessity?

## MEAT DEMAND

(Continued from Page 9)

the detriment of the producer and feeder of better grades after the war. This fear, too, has proved groundless. All surveys made now indicate a decided preference, and even demand, for the better cuts. When utility meat was removed from rationing Oct. 1, 1945, immediately there was a slowing up in the demand for commercial meat. The consumer's attitude was that "If we have to use points, we want the best; if red points run out then we can always take utility." It is interesting to note that the government has again had to impose set-asides—first on the lower grades and more recently on the upper grades, in order to get supplies for the armed forces and for European relief needs. The increased consumer demand, coming at a time when the grass run was dwindling and before corn-feds were available in volume, is responsible for this condition. On all sides reports indicate that current demand under these conditions is in excess of the available supply; but supplies of

beef and pork both are expected to increase sharply in the near future.

If price controls and subsidies are abandoned simultaneously, then it would appear that the livestock and meat industry is in position, with large numbers of livestock and substantial available feed stocks, to supply meat in unprecedented volume to fill the suddenly expanded demand. At the moment, the fly in the ointment is the strike situation—but once that is cleared, there is no indication that we need fear, in the immediate future, a repetition of the disaster which the industry faced immediately following the first World War.

### REMEMBER THE RED CROSS

The American Red Cross is concluding one of its most challenging years of service, climaxed by the end of the war and the beginning of a peacetime period that will bring a strengthening rather than a lessening of Red Cross effort. Service to members of our armed forces continues, despite the end of hostilities, reaching servicemen in hospitals, those with the armies of occupation and those who, as veterans, have returned to their home communities. The year's program was highlighted by service rendered to members of the armed forces, it is true, but others in need of assistance were not neglected either.

**GIVE NOW TO THE 1946 RED CROSS FUND CAMPAIGN.**

## NEBRASKA RANGE

(Continued from Page 14)

drovers to stop their herds for more than two days within three miles of another man's ranch. Amendments to this law prohibited trespassing and the mixing of cattle as well as driving cattle off the "accustomed range."

### Purebreds Introduced

To protect cattlemen, who were attempting to improve their herds by introducing purebred Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus bulls, the 1879 legislature made it illegal to range Texas bulls over 10 months of age. Cattle associations made it mandatory that each operator provide an adequate number of qualified bulls. Often the bulls were permitted on the range only seasonally in order to control the time of calving.

Herd laws, from the beginning of the conflict between the cattlemen and the grangers, proved a nuisance to the former. The nester insisted that his crops were deserving of protection, which meant that the cattleman had the responsibility of herding—an extra cost of operation. Such laws, however, were operative only where the grangers were in sufficient numbers to insist on their enforcement.

The period of the "beef bonanza" which had become so infectious in the West by 1880 was also in full evidence in Nebraska. With 1,000,000 head of cat-

tle at the beginning of the decade, the increase was phenomenal in the succeeding six years which culminated with 2,400,000 head on Nebraska ranges in 1885. Capital was attracted from the East as never before. Railroad pamphlets and brochures describing the vast possibilities of doubling investments in two to three years were widely distributed abroad. English, Scottish and Dutch capital immediately became available. Dozens of cattle companies with a capital stock of over \$1,000,000 were established. Among the largest were the Wyoming Cattle Ranch Company, a Scottish corporation, the Nebraska Land and Cattle Company, Ltd., and the Ogallala Land and Cattle Company, both of which were English in origin.

By 1885 the zenith of the new boom had been reached. Following a general recession in business (which had been apparent on the eastern seaboard for nearly two years) livestock prices took a decided downward trend. Buying power was lacking and both the range and the market had become overstocked. The ever-expanding invasion of the grangers following the coming of the railroad posed a veritable menace to the cattlemen in the 80's. Through the homestead laws the public domain was distributed, thereby cutting down the vast areas once freely utilized by the stockmen. The fencing of the public domain was resorted to as a means of protection, but this practice was declared illegal by President Grover Cleveland and hundreds of miles of fencing were torn down. Many livestock operators purchased alternate sections of land, thus enabling them to enclose large tracts in the public domain when fencing their own property. The grangers were highly incensed with such actions and fought their rivals not only in the courts and at the polls but often resorted to wire cutting and some gunplay. Weather also had its malinfluence but doubtless to a lesser degree than in Wyoming and Montana where the devastating winter of 1886-87 put so many cattlemen out of business. To the Nebraskans, however, the crash of 1887 was virtually as real as it was to their neighbors. Foreign capital, no doubt, sustained the greatest losses in this crisis. Most of the large companies collapsed and withdrew. Absentee ownership, the always faulty "book count" and poor management helped to make these losses hopelessly irretrievable.

Out of the debris of this wreckage some of the cattlemen began rebuilding on a reduced scale, along with the thousands of grangers who now visualized the result of the collapse as a new opportunity for their expansion. By increasing their own numbers and consequently their influence, the open range (which actually amounted to the use of millions of acres of public lands rent-free to the cattleman) was gradually to disintegrate and eliminate itself. Winter feeding of cattle, and its corollary, hay

(Continued on Page 38)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



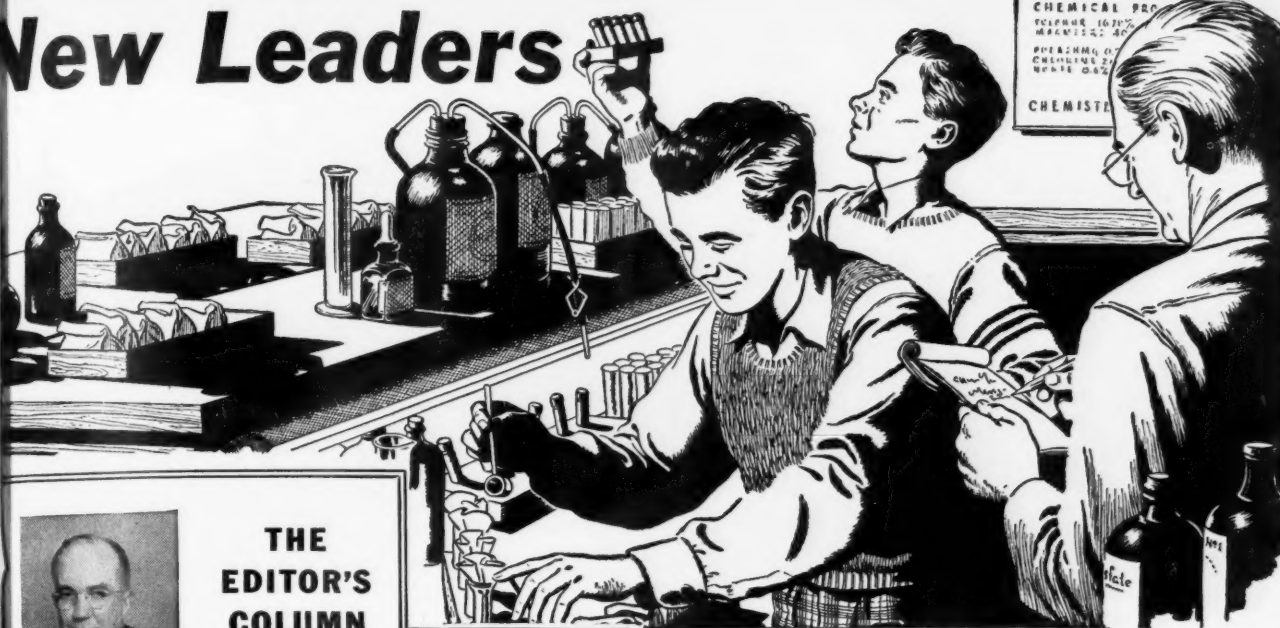
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# New Leaders



## THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

Several times in this space, I have invited producers of agricultural products to come and see us. As a result of this, we have had quite a number of visitors. Conversations with these visitors have been very interesting and helpful to me and have brought out many of the ideas which producers have regarding the livestock and meat industry.

Some recent conversations indicated that quite a number of producers think that there are less than a hundred meat packers in the United States, in fact some thought there were as few as ten. This idea seems to come from the fact that many of them ship their livestock to only one market and are familiar only with the number of meat packing plants at that market. I am sure that it will interest all of you to know that there are more than 3,500 meat packers in the United States. In addition, there are upwards of 22,500 other commercial slaughterers.

The only way those 26,000 companies and people can make money in their business is to sell meat. And to sell meat they must buy livestock. So all over the country—from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border—these competing livestock buyers are bidding against each other for the essential material of their businesses—the cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep produced by American farmers and ranchers. The buyers who get that livestock are the ones who bid the highest prices in their particular areas.

*F.M. Simpson.*

Agricultural Research Department

**Swift & Company**  
NION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

## Martha Logan's Recipe for BAKED SPARERIBS with DRESSING

For six servings, use 4 pounds pork spareribs. Combine 1 teaspoon salt, 4 cups soft bread crumbs, 1/2 cup diced onion, 1 cup chopped apple, and 1 cup water. Pat out 1 inch thick in greased dripping pan.

Wipe spareribs. Salt. Place over bread dressing. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 2 hours.



E. C. Young

## IT PAYS TO KEEP FARM ACCOUNTS

By E. C. YOUNG

Professor of Agricultural Economics  
Purdue University

Profits are the final test of good farming. Farm accounts give the results of management in dollars and cents. Well kept records are a check on management. They serve as a basis for determining the success or failure of crop and livestock practices. Properly kept, they identify the profitable and unprofitable enterprises and suggest points at which improvements can be made.

Farm records are nothing more than an orderly classification of your financial experience. To be most valuable, they must be *simple* and they must be used.

Most state colleges furnish simplified account books which can be obtained through your county agent. Sometimes it is better to plan your own accounting system in an ordinary ledger. If *all* your cash income is deposited in the bank and *all* your outgo is paid by check, you can use the bank records of your deposits and checks as a basis for your accounts or as a check on your own records. Your records will be more valuable if you include an annual inventory along with your record of cash receipts and expenses.

**FEEDING EARLY-LAMBING EWES.** To develop good milk-producing ewes, and therefore good early lambs, winter feeding is important. Feed them plenty of top-quality legume hay and just enough grain to keep them in good condition, gaining a little weight. And don't forget exercise. It makes lambing easier and helps save a higher percentage of lambs.

★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS ★ ★ ★  
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

## THE Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

Nineteen forty-five was the best year in the history of the American National. More than 600 new members enrolled during the year. There are still thousands of prospects—some old-timers whom we have failed to reach; many new entrants into the business in recent years. Can you help us contact them?

Railroads have been taxed to the utmost to furnish stock cars to handle the heavy fall runs. Movement of cattle to Pacific Coast points has set an all-time record. Only good weather prevented some serious losses by shrinkage due to inability to get stock cars on scheduled time.

Watch for new developments in the retailing of meats . . . self-serve showcases for the handling of frozen cuts; stores devoted exclusively to the hand-

ling of all kinds of frozen products. In addition thousands of homes will install deep freeze units. It all adds up to an increased outlet for meats.

Now, if only the hotels, which of necessity during the war developed menus for meals with a minimum of real meat headlines, would go back to old-time practices and restore roast beef, steaks and chops to their menus, the outlet for meat will be the best ever.

Pork is back in the retail markets in considerable volume. The supply will soon be much heavier. The pig crop next spring may have an important effect on cattle prices next fall. Many private sources are predicting a crop considerably below the government estimate and goal. A relatively short crop would help clear the decks for another big run of cattle next fall.

Are not you glad that you are not a member of Congress? What a lot of tough problems they have to worry about over the Holidays. The decisions made on them may well be as important to the future welfare of the country as the outcome of the war itself.

It is fortunate for the country that agriculture never strikes. When there is a surplus of any commodity the price inevitably goes down. Some of these days there will again be a surplus of labor. Then long weeks of idleness, costly to the laborers themselves, the industries they work for and the country as a whole will not even begin to make sense. Every ship coming into port is bringing hundreds and some of them thousands of potential workers. The solution of the strike situation cannot long be delayed.

Reservations indicate good attendance at the 49th annual convention of the American National. The tight hotel and travel situation will keep many at home, but prospects are for good representations from the range country.



A. N. L. S. Assn.  
Convention  
January 10-12

### For Your Teeth's Sake

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, an Arctic explorer who has always said that meat is good for the human being, says in the Atlantic that Eskimos and other people whose diet is mainly meat have little trouble with their teeth. "The higher the percentage of carbohydrates and the lower the percentage of animal proteins and fats, the greater the tooth decay." Maybe the cattle industry ought to advertise, "Steaks every day keep the dentist away."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

# STOP Costly Losses

## RID your live stock of Grubs, Wolves, Warbles, Lice, Ticks, Flies and Mange!

### NEW All-GALVANIZED Rotenone APPLYING CURRI-OILER

#### Automatically KILLS GRUBS WOLVES, WARBLERS

**Faster GAINS! More MILK!  
BIGGER PROFITS!**

Recent tests reveal increased weight gains up to 30 lbs. per head in a 60 day period with post-free cattle; and up to 15% more milk from contented dairy cows! Remember, also, grub-free cattle bring \$3 to \$5 more per head. At this rate NO livestock raiser can afford to be without a curri-oiler.

Designed for Cattle, Horses, Hogs . . . the Curri-oiler is easy to install. Service free. Built to last a lifetime! All-galvanized, rust proof construction! Ends destructive rubbing of the feed bunks, fences, buildings.

### 10 DAYS "Free Trial"

We invite you to try the Farnam Curri-oiler AT OUR RISK. Order one today. Use it for 10 days without cost or obligation. If not satisfied 100%, return it and get your money back IN FULL!

**FREE VALUABLE BOOKLET  
"Grub Control"**

Contains wealth of information on control of Grubs and other livestock pests. Sent free! Mail coupon below!

For Complete Information  
MAIL COUPON

### Special DEMONSTRATION OFFER

Limited time! To demonstrate the superiority of the IMPROVED, new Farnam Curri-oiler, . . . use coupon to order direct and get your Curri-oiler, with 2-gallons of new, GRUB-FIGHTING ROTENONE FREE.

**\$49.50**  
F.O.B. OMAHA

THE FARNAM COMPANY Dept. 101-A  
222 South 19th Street OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

Gentlemen: I'm interested in your new, improved, all-galvanized Curri-oiler.

☐ Please send descriptive literature and FREE Booklet on "Grub and Stock Pest Control."

☐ Enclosed find \$49.50 for which please ship Curri-oiler, with 2-Gallons Rotenone FREE on 10 Days Trial.

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# SHIP TO OMAHA

The broad, keen buying competition of the world's second largest livestock market and meat packing center—plus the lowest possible handling costs—mean higher net returns when you market your livestock in OMAHA.

## UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY OF OMAHA

No other commodity you sell is handled on such a small margin as livestock on your central markets.

Support the Central Markets that protect your values



# Livestock Outlook

FROM THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, we reprint the following outlook in livestock as written by R. M. Walsh and G. J. Sims of the BAE:

Meat production in 1946, about the same as 1945, will be about 2 billion

pounds less than the 1944 record output of over 24½ billion pounds (dressed meat basis), but over 6 billion pounds more than average production in 1935-39.

At the prospective level of consumer expenditures in 1946, the meat supply will be about in balance with demand, at 1945 retail prices.

The 1946 requirements for meat by the armed forces and for export will

be substantially below the 1945 total of about 6 billion pounds. Because of reduced meat-animal production, European imports from this country for the next two or three years, though smaller than in 1942-45, probably will be large compared with pre-war.

## Beef Cattle

Cattle slaughter, at unprecedented levels in 1944 and 1945, is expected to continue high through 1947 at least. The number of cattle on farms has declined only moderately since the Jan. 1, 1944, peak of 82,400,000 head and breeding herds are still very large. Hence slaughter is likely to continue at or near record levels in 1946. But prospective lower cattle prices, together with the distinct possibility that forage and range conditions will not continue so consistently favorable as in recent years, mean that cattle numbers probably will decline at an accelerated rate beginning in 1946 or 1947. This will be accompanied by a fairly heavy slaughter of breeding stock in addition to marketings of beef steers and heifers from current output. Hence, though the size of the annual calf crop will be declining, total marketings of cattle and calves are likely to continue large for another two or three years at least.

Unit returns to cattle producers in 1946 will be lower than in 1945. Beef prices, governed by price ceilings in 1945, are likely to be maintained close to present levels. However, if price ceilings are removed, prices of the better grades of beef probably would advance. Consumer expenditures for food in 1946 will not be much less than in 1945 and with a comparatively large proportion of the population receiving relatively high incomes, demand for the better grades of beef with continue exceptionally strong. But prices of lower-grade beef may weaken, as large supplies of such beef will become available.

A major factor influencing returns to  
(Continued on Page 32)



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## KNOW YOUR MARKETS

Many changes in live stock markets may be expected in the course of adjustments to peace time conditions. You may anticipate these changes by following National Live Stock Market Service.

Every second week, you will receive a thorough analysis in a copyright report, prepared by H. M. Conway, Director of Research for National Live Stock Producers Association.

No sample copies will be mailed. Send money order or check for \$5 in payment for one year. If after receipt of three issues, you feel that these reports do not meet your needs, payment will be returned upon request. Address: "Mr. Conway—Personal, c/o Research Dept.,"

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION  
160 N. La Salle St.

Chicago 1, Ill.

**summary and forecasts**  
**HOGS CATTLE LAMBS**

## TINY GIANT

This amazing little electronic tube, developed by scientists of Bell Telephone Laboratories, played a big part in war and now promises great things in peacetime telephone and television fields.



Though it is so small its "works" have to be examined under a magnifying glass, this tiny giant makes possible the sending of hundreds of long distance telephone messages—or the living patterns of television—over a single channel.

Such research and development insure that Americans will continue to have the finest telephone service in the world.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

## MEXICO'S BEEF

Foreign Crops and Markets, in the Nov. 5 issue, says a strong demand exists for cattle for breeding improvement in Mexico, and imports of both beef and dairy stock are expected to continue high. Exports of that country, on the other hand, are expected to be about 350,000 head of cattle as compared with about 290,000 for 1944 and an approximate annual average of 500,000 head in the 1939-43 period.

Drouth conditions in Mexico the past two or three years are expected to result in reduced calf crops next year; in view of the temporary decrease in cattle production of some sections, exports to the United States may be smaller in 1946 than in 1945. Reflecting increased slaughter in the past two months, the supply of meat is loosening up there, somewhat.





## *New Life New Hope*

As the new-born calf symbolizes the hopes and expectations of the great new herds of cattle to come—so does the cotton blossom symbolize future cotton crops and supplies of cottonseed meal and cake to help feed and build those herds. New mechanized methods of planting, cultivating and harvesting cotton, more economically and efficiently, inspire new hope in the future of cotton. COTTON, THE CROP WITH A FUTURE, looks with determination and confidence, to serving the livestock breeders and feeders of tomorrow.

*Educational Service*

**NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N INC.**

618 Wilson Building

Dallas 1, Texas

cattle producers in 1946 will be the way in which subsidies and price control regulations are handled. Subsidy payments to slaughterers and direct payments to farmers and ranchers are authorized through June 1946. If the slaughter subsidy is withdrawn in 1946 prices of lower-grade cattle probably would be reduced, even if ceiling prices on beef were raised, or removed, since prices of lower-grade beef are not likely to advance. However, for higher grade cattle the withdrawal of the subsidies probably would be only partly reflected in lower prices to producers, as prices of better grade beef would tend to advance if ceilings were raised.

### Hogs

Pork production for 1946 as a whole may be moderately greater than the 10,000,000,000-pound output indicated for

1945. The total number of hogs slaughtered in 1946 will be increased somewhat, partly because of delayed marketings of 1945 spring pigs. Hog marketings will be materially greater in the late spring and early summer of 1946 because of an increase in the 1945 fall pig crop. Weight of hogs marketed, however, may not reach the record weights of 1945 when both heavy and medium hogs sold at the same price per pound under ceilings.

The total pig crop of 1945 will be about the same as the 87,000,000 in 1944. The hog-corn price ratio has been moderately above the long-time average throughout 1945, but it is not particularly favorable for an increase in the 1946 spring pig crop in view of the high returns from other livestock enterprises, particularly dairy produc-

tion. Current indications point to a 1946 spring pig crop not greatly different from the 52,000,000 saved last spring.

### Sheep and Lambs

Sheep numbers, at a peak of almost 57,000,000 head at the beginning of 1942, will be 20 to 25 per cent less at the beginning of 1946, because of the continued decline during the war. The rate of decline in sheep numbers in 1946 probably will be reduced as the farm labor supply increases. Also direct subsidies to producers on slaughter lambs beginning in August, 1945, to continue through June, 1946, will more nearly equalize returns from lambs and wool with those from other farm enterprises.

The 1946 lamb crop is likely to fall below 1945, reflecting the smaller number of ewes that will be on farms and ranches next winter and spring. Output of lamb and mutton will be below all of the war years because of the smaller lamb crop, a probable reduction in ewe slaughter, and the possibility that producers will save a larger number of ewe lambs for herd replacements next fall.

With smaller marketings in prospect, unit returns from sales of lambs and sheep, including subsidy payments, probably will average higher during the first half of 1946 than in the same period of 1945. Prices of lambs and sheep probably will decline less than seasonally in the summer and early fall next year. However, if subsidy payments to producers are withdrawn, unit returns from sales of sheep and lambs in the second half of 1946 probably will be moderately lower than in the same period of 1945.—From Agricultural Situation.

**THE ONLY WIND ELECTRIC PLANT WITH A**

**5-YEAR**

**UNCONDITIONAL**

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**No Strings Attached!**

**New 1946**

**JACOBS**

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**Farm Plants**

The new Jacobs line is so dependable, so trouble-free, that a sensational 5-YEAR unconditional guarantee against burn-out (even by lightning) is issued with each plant. This assurance of dependable performance is unmatched by any other manufacturer.

**2c PER KILOWATT HOUR!** This is America's lowest cost farm lighting system . . . with maintenance and operating costs as low as 2c per kilowatt hour.

**NEVER A BREAKDOWN OF CURRENT!** Uninterrupted service is essential for electric power requirements. Only Jacobs offers reserve power that eliminates all danger of breakdowns.

**COMPLETE WITH AUTOMATIC CONTROLS . . .** A revolutionary "Master-Mind" charging control, automatic flyball governor, variable pitch propeller blades, automatic voltage regulator . . . all are included in the new 1946 Jacobs models.

**AMPLE POWER FOR ALL APPLIANCES . . .** There is no added monthly cost for extra motors, deep freeze units, refrigerators or other appliances when you own a Jacobs!

**3 SUPER MODELS . . .**  
 Model 35 — 200 kilowatt hours per mo. Model 45 — 300 k. w. hours per mo. Model 60 — 400 k. w. hours per mo. (32 and 110 volt).

**No other plant within \$100 can equal it!**

**DEALERS: Write for information.**



**New MODEL 35 \$445.00**

**See Your JACOBS Dealer or write for free literature.**

**JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC CO., INC.**  
 America's Oldest Wind Electric Manufacturer  
 MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

### Name The Hunters!

By Howard Haynes

During the closed hunting season a game warden surprised a camp of 10 hunters. The men fled into the timber, leaving behind a pack horse, illegal firearms, some clothing, food and slaughtered game. By shrewd deduction the warden figured out the names of all the hunters. Are you as smart as the warden?

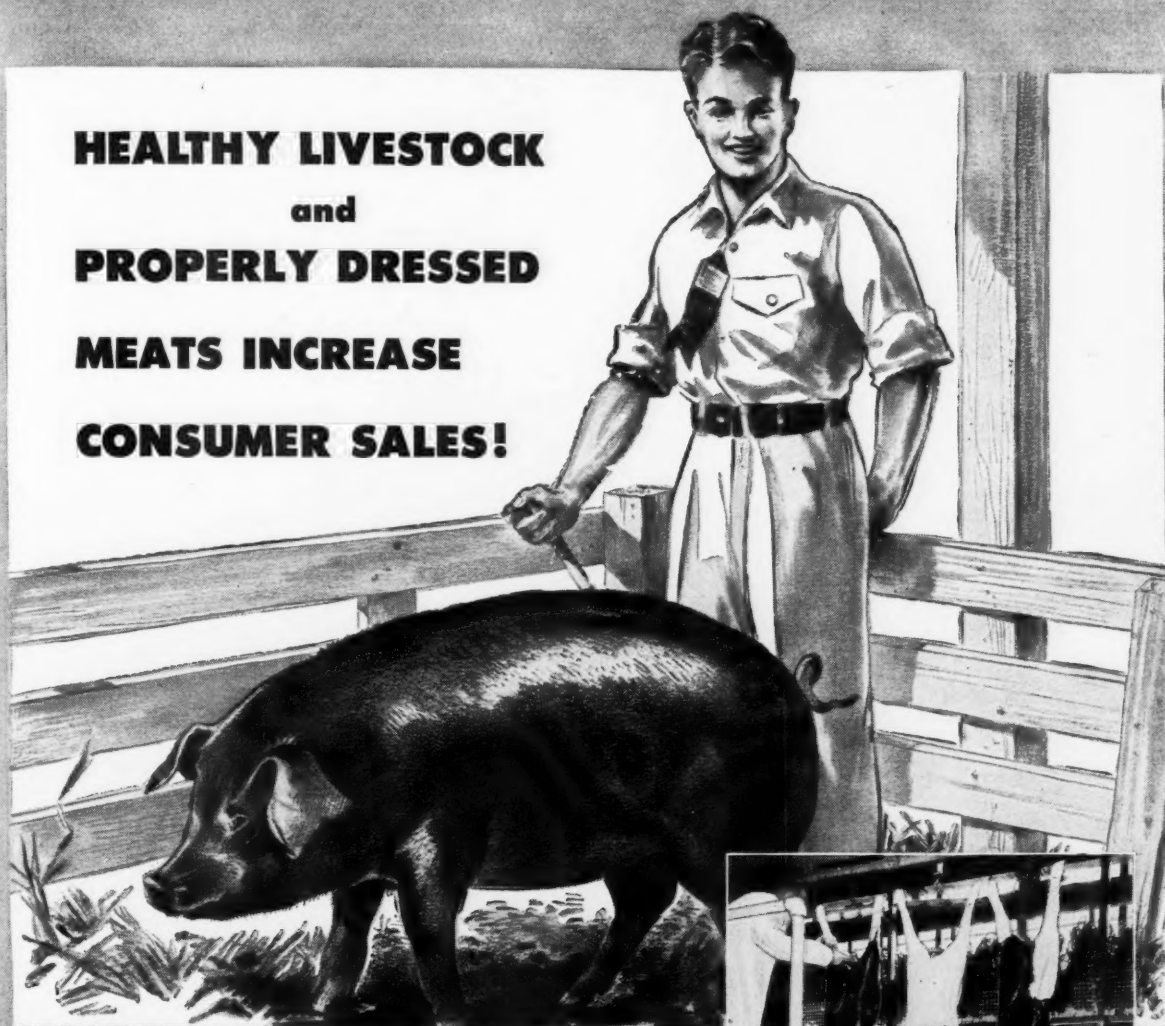
In the list below are the 10 items which indicated to the warden the names of the hunters. Just fill in the blanks with the associated masculine name or nickname. If you can name six of the hunters you are no dummy. A score of eight correct names entitles you to the warden's job. Should you get all correct you are too smart for this sort of thing.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. .... horse.  | 6. .... goat.   |
| 2. .... guns.   | 7. .... cat.    |
| 3. ....'s coat. | 8. .... bear.   |
| 4. .... cake.   | 9. .... rabbit. |
| 5. .... deer.   | 10. .... duck.  |

(Answer on Page 37)



**HEALTHY LIVESTOCK  
and  
PROPERLY DRESSED  
MEATS INCREASE  
CONSUMER SALES!**



**CLEAN SKINS! QUALITY MEATS!** You know what it takes to do a real job of cleaning a hog skin. Come into any one of the typical Wilson & Co. plants. There, every day several thousand hogs—equivalent to about two and one-half acres of skins—can be dressed. It will please you to see every bit of skin clean and free of hair and roots.

It isn't easy to clean hog skins properly. Even modern, mechanical scraping is not enough to meet the exacting demands at Wilson's. Under the watchful eyes of men who know how, hog carcasses, moving on endless chains, are carefully submerged in hot rosin. When the rosin is peeled off, all of the hair, hair roots, and foreign material come with it, leaving the carcasses spotlessly clean and attractive. Products that are sold with the skins on, such as hams, bacon, fat-backs, pigs' feet, must appeal if sales are to increase.

Wilson & Co. likes to send your products into the retail markets the way you would like to do it if you were "set up" to handle it yourself. It works this way: You raise healthy animals and Wilson's modern processing makes folks more meat hungry. When hungry folks demand more meat the value of your livestock increases.



**MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS**  
Chicago • Kansas City • New York  
Los Angeles • Oklahoma City  
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**PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT**

Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



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## FOR HEALTH MAINTENANCE

A full-page ad in color, run as part of the American Meat Institute's campaign on meats in national publications, takes for its feature subject the "magic aminos." These acids are substances found in protein foods which the body uses to build and rebuild itself. Of the 22 known aminos, 10, without which life is impossible, are classed as "essential." Meat contains all 10 of these.

War-time illnesses and injuries served particularly to prove that when the body loses aminos rapidly, they must be restored before recovery is possible. The medical men of the service forces found lives could be saved and recovery speeded through large amounts of aminos in concentrated form. Then meat, a "complete" protein food, was relied on for the rebuilding job—to rebuild tissues, regenerate blood, create antibodies against infection.

## HORSES EXPORTED TO SMALL NATIONS

UNRRA has arranged for shipment of about 10,000 horses and 300 mules from this country, to be distributed in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Poland. These animals are additional to about 15,000 bought in Europe to aid war stricken nations.

## THE MONTH'S MARKETS . . . . By H. W. French

**SHARP FLUCTUATIONS FEATURED** the cattle market the past month. Anything below choice in the steer or heifer line slumped badly during the closing week of November, instances of \$1 decline having been registered on some of the high medium to top good offerings. The following week a sharp rise developed on the grades suffering most the preceding week, and later another reaction set in. Other slaughter classes had their ups and downs although the changes were less severe.

Quality of steers was not so high, and for that reason at Chicago the \$18 animal was not so plentiful as during the previous month. Yet \$18 was paid quite frequently, and it is not expected that steers of such current value will pass out of the picture in the near future. The price changes, if any, are to be confined to offerings of lower grade, and

the trade expects wide fluctuations to continue on short-feds, everything depending on supplies.

Packers are having a hard time keeping within compliance and in the future, with cheap cows certain to be less plentiful with the range supply at an end, they may have more trouble. The price range has been wide and will continue so. Shipping demand has absorbed much of the "upper crust" of the grain-fed steers and heifers, and with broad local and outside call strictly good and choice cattle should hold their own.

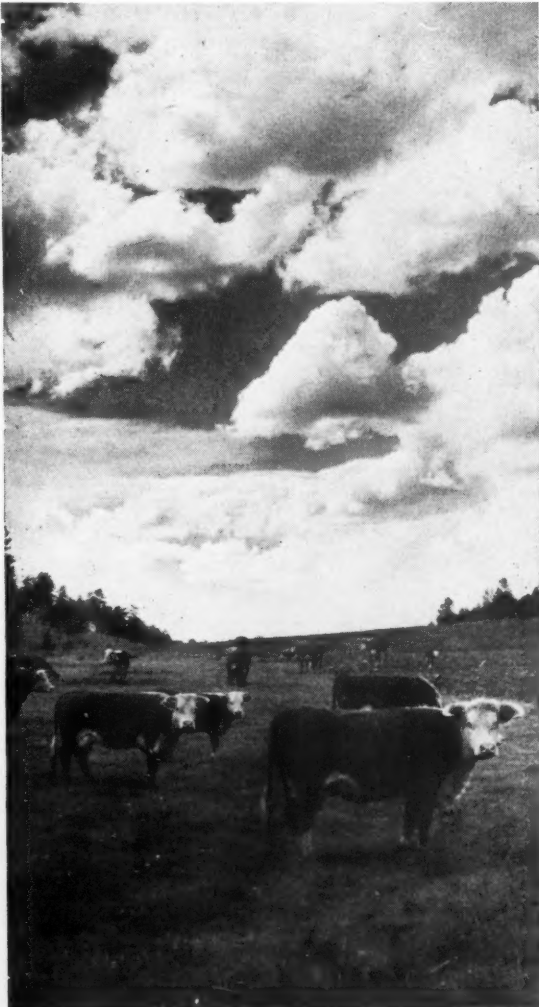
Total output of federally inspected meat during the week ending Dec. 8 was about 10,000,000 pounds greater than the preceding week, due to increased marketings of hogs and sheep, and production has now reached a level equal to a year ago. In preceding months it had been substantially less than the corresponding months of 1944. Further seasonal increases in hog slaughter are in prospect.

Effective Dec. 16, federally inspected slaughterers were required to set aside 30 per cent of upper grades of beef. Set-aside on lower grades continues.

Total supply of meat available for al-



Mr. French



## "In the Yards" at the NATIONAL WESTERN

See our load of toppy, mountain-raised bulls — also some outstanding individuals, including two calves by our TO bred Wyoming Domino 34th that are attracting widespread attention.

## Hiwan Ranch

EVERGREEN, COLO.

D. E. Buchanan Jacques Smeets John D. Casey

Only 45 Minutes from Denver



location in January-March, 1946, is estimated at 5,970,300,000 pounds carcass weight, compared with 6,458,600,000 pounds including military stocks allocated in October-December, 1945, and with estimated disappearance of 6,106,600,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1945, when military takings were heavy.

Civilian allocation for the first quarter of 1946, 83.8 per cent of total allocation, is about 18 per cent more than in a comparable period of 1945. Civilians in recent weeks have been consuming meat at a rate above the current quarter's allocation, or at an average annual per capita rate of about 165 pounds. Total meat production in 1946 is estimated at 23.4 billion pounds—about 800,000,000 pounds more than in 1945.

Although the percentage of choice and

prime beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago is decreasing, it is vastly larger than a year ago, in contrast to considerable decrease in the percentage of good, medium and common grades, good grade showing the most decrease. During the last week of November, the average price of all grades was \$16.92, compared with \$15.47 a year earlier. The greatest increase was on the medium grade, and the least advance was on choice and prime.

Mid-December prices at Chicago for beef steers and heifers stood generally steady to 25 cents lower, while practically all grades of cows as compared with a month earlier showed mostly 25 to 50 cents advance. Bulls were very irregular but closed mostly steady. Calves and vealers were in shorter supply, and closing prices were chiefly strong to 50 cents higher.

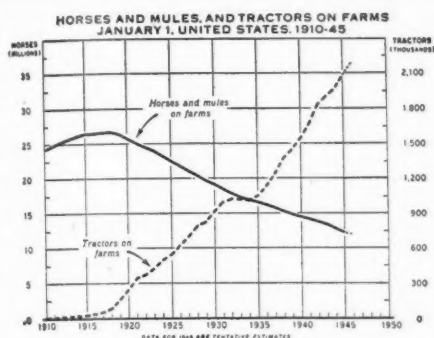
Quite a number of beef steers reached the ceiling of \$18, but during only one week of the month was this price included at the top of the bulk, most offerings for the period clearing at \$14.75 to \$17.75. Heifers also topped at \$18, while the bulk sold at \$13.50 to \$17.25, giving a clear picture of how many short-feds were included in the month's supply. Some young cows scored \$15 to \$15.25 but despite the relatively strong market, sales above \$14.50 were scarce, better grades selling chiefly at \$12.50 to \$14 and many common and medium at \$9 to \$12. Not many canners sold down to \$7 and below. Although on the low spot sausage bulls rarely passed \$12.50, there were some on the close as high as \$13.50, beef bulls topping late at \$15 and seldom passing \$13 at the low time. Most of the choice vealers cleared at \$15.50 and sorting was less severe than the previous month.

## Future Prospects

More cattle will be fed this winter than a year earlier, and it is indicated that the total number fed may be close to a record. All of the Corn Belt states, with the exception of Kansas, are expected to have more cattle on feed than a year ago. In Kansas sharply reduced production of grain sorghums and bundle feed and the poor growth of wheat pastures are expected to cut down cattle feeding in the western half of the state where feeding was heavy last year.

As many or more cattle will be fed in the states outside of the Corn Belt except in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. In the first three of these the reduction in production of sorghum feeds and of cottonseed and the prospective shortage of wheat pastures tended to reduce cattle feeding. In Arizona more cattle are in feedlots, but pasture feeding is materially reduced. Colorado and California, the two leading western feeding states, indicate an increase; and the latest survey in California indicates a 25 per cent increase.

Reports from some of the Corn Belt states are to the effect that the gains from feeding of frost damaged corn are rather disappointing, and this may further tend to encourage the early movement of feedlot cattle from those areas. High prices of feeder cattle and the



Horse and mule numbers have been declining steadily and are expected to continue to fall for several years. As tractors and power driven machines increase in number, animal-drawn machines have become fewer. Production of farm machinery in 1946 according to the BAE is expected to be larger than in any previous year.

## DEHYDRATED HUMOR

"Some good, fresh country food I'll buy,"

Said a bride of urban ilk;

When the farmer said his cows were dry,

She expected powdered milk!

HOWARD HAYNES.

# Look ahead with WHRs—



American National and Stock Show visitors:

We invite you to see the WHR carlot bulls, in the Yards at Denver, Jan. 11-18 1946. WHR bulls have been CHAMPIONS many times.

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH—Cheyenne



high level of feed prices and the greater than usual uncertainty as to future fat cattle prices may result in a heavy early marketing of fed cattle.

Composite average price of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul for November figured \$13.01 against \$11.65 a year earlier. The July-November cost was \$12.73 and \$11.42, respectively. Weights for November were down slightly, but for the five-months period showed a slight increase.

#### Stocker-Feeder Demand

Stocker and feeder demand at Chicago was somewhat better than during the previous month, and many other markets also reported a broad outlet, prob-

ably because a seasonal decrease in suitable offerings was assured for the balance of the year. Activity usually prevailed, although steer buyers gave preference to those weighing 750 to 1,000 pounds. There was some dullness on plain, light cattle. Country buyers secured very few fleshy cattle due to strong killer competition. Mid-December prices varied little from a month earlier, except that some steers were 25 to 50 cents off.

Most of the common to low choice replacement steers at Chicago were secured at \$10 to \$14, some western bred yearlings scoring \$14.25 and higher, western steer calves selling up to \$15. Medium and good feeder steers from

750 pounds up were most popular at \$12.75 to \$13.25. Quite a number of fleshy steers at Missouri River markets sold at \$14.50 and above, and at Denver outstanding yearlings with weight made \$15 to \$15.35. Any number of three- to five-year-old feeder cows at Kansas City were taken at \$11 to \$11.25, and at several markets good to choice feeder heifers were to be had at \$12 to \$13.25.

#### Hogs

Hog receipts expanded considerably, and not only was the market movement materially up, but the number received direct by packers was stepped up to a point where it appeared as though more pork would be available to the consumers immediately. The run increased so rapidly that at times existing facilities for handling were not equal to the task. Holdovers were reported for the first time in months, instances of nightly holdovers from 3,000 to 7,000 at Chicago having been reported.

Increased supplies brought about considerable change in the market action. For months it was a two-price market, one for barrows and gilts and another for sows. Prices broke sharply from a ceiling basis, and despite increased shipping demand it was several days before prices took a rebound.

The first decline set in the last week of November, and on Dec. 1 the top at Chicago was down to \$14, with best sows at \$13.50. These sharp declines had a tendency to shut off the supply, and before mid-December prices were back again to the ceilings, \$14.85 for barrows and gilts and \$14.10 for sows. With the upturn came a return to a two-price market.

Receipts are expected to be of more seasonal volume for the next two months, and packers are making preparations to handle a good supply although experienced labor is scarce and a hind-



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Concentration of industry, calling for millions of well-paid workers and other favorable factors, has tended to increase population in the West Coast area to an all-time high.

This in turn has vastly increased demand for meats. To supply this demand scores of packers are depending upon the Los Angeles market for slaughter material. This briefly explains why the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards is truly the Great Western Livestock Market and continues to draw livestock from an ever widening territory.

**Join the Procession—Ship Your Livestock to the Great Western Market**

**LOS ANGELES UNION STOCK YARDS**  
*The GREAT WESTERN MARKET*

#### JUST GETTING ALONG

When the nights are long and lonely  
'round my shanty in the hills;  
When the wind outside is howlin',  
pilin' snow agin the sills;  
Then I keep the pot a-boilin', with its  
'roma in the air,  
And I settle down in comfort to a  
game of solitaire.

All the stock is under shelter on the  
bottom 'long the crick  
Where the alders and the willows  
grow in bunches tall and thick.  
Everything is quietly bedded, not a  
thought to give me care,  
So I while away the ev'ning at a game  
of solitaire.

I can dream while I'm a-playin' of a  
ranch I'll own some day  
With a thousand head of cattle, in  
some valley far away.  
At the present I'm a nester, though  
I'm doing pretty fair  
With a couple dozen heifers—while I  
play at solitaire.

Walter B. Weare.

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rance in processing operations. During the week ending Dec. 1 combined salable receipts of 708,600 counted at 12 public markets and interior Iowa and southern Minnesota were only a few thousand short of the 720,000 recorded for a like period early in January when prices were gaining strength daily.

Producers' subsidy on slaughter lambs moved up Dec. 1, and immediately preceding that date receipts were held to a minimum at many of the markets. Later supplies increased and the market displayed some unevenness and decline. The changes for the month were not very serious, and at mid-December sales were steady with a month earlier. Slaughter ewes were not very plentiful and closing prices were 50 to 75 cents higher, standing the highest in several months.

#### Sheep and Lambs

The rise in fat lamb prices after mid-November carried the top to \$15.50 but going into December the \$15 animals passed out of the picture, good and choice frequently selling at \$14 to \$14.85, and medium to good often bringing \$12.50 to \$14. Some medium to good Kansas wheat-field lambs near the close sold at \$13.35 and 35- to 40-pound native culls at \$8 to \$9. Good to choice shorn lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts cleared at \$13.60 to \$14.25.

Good to choice yearling wethers made \$12.75 to \$13.25, and medium to good scored \$11.50 to \$12, common offerings going down to \$10.25. Most of the common to choice fat ewes landed at \$5.50 to \$7, although the top rested at \$7.25, and some wheat-field offerings went as high as \$7.

Sheep and lambs to be fed for the 1945-46 season will be smaller than a year ago. The largest decrease will be in the number fed on wheat pastures, but on Dec. 1 it seemed probable that there would be some decrease in feedlot lambs. Lack of moisture in October and November resulted in little growth in wheat pasture feed, and many lambs will have to be shipped either to market or to commercial feedlots for further feeding by early January.

Shipments of feeder lambs into Corn Belt states in November were off sharply from October. Shipments into eight states were 25 per cent below last November. Latest reports indicate larger volume of feeding in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota; little change in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and some decrease in Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota and Kansas. Movement into Kansas wheat pastures to Dec. 1 was off 25 per cent from a year ago. California and Utah report increases,

while Colorado may show a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent this season, with the total number the smallest since the 1926-27 season. There is a sharp decrease in northern Colorado and some increase in the balance of the state. The number in California is up 30 per cent, and the second largest on record. There was a big expansion in the Imperial Valley, and little change elsewhere in California.

Feeder lamb prices at Chicago and most other markets were well sustained early, and in some instances worked to new high levels for the year but there was a sharp break eventually, due partly to the reduction in the number purchased for wheat-field grazing. Closing

prices were sharply lower despite only a moderate available supply.

Quite a number of lambs at Chicago went to feeder buyers at \$14.50 to \$15.25, and at the high time choice 83-pound Montanas cleared at \$15.75, with good 65- to 75-pound Texas making \$14.25 to \$15. Near the close medium to good offerings went out at \$14.85.

During January, 1945, fat lamb prices enjoyed considerable advance over December, 1944, and history may repeat itself in January, 1946, especially with January, 1945, prices below those of a year earlier. There is generally a good market for fat ewes early each year, and already the demand is broadening and should carry forward.

# National Western Hereford Sale

**Tuesday, January 15, 1946**

LAMONT SALES PAVILION

Denver, Colorado, 9:30 A. M.

## WHERE TOP BREEDERS CONSIGN TOPS

*Don't Miss This Sale If You Are Looking for Bulls or Females  
of Outstanding Individuality*

**59 Breeders from 14 states are consigning  
CATALOGS ON REQUEST ONLY**

## AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

300 WEST 11TH ST.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### Answers to "Name the Hunters" on Page 32

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Charlie. | 6. Billy.   |
| 2. Tommy.   | 7. Bob.     |
| 3. Joseph.  | 8. Teddy.   |
| 4. Johnny.  | 9. Jack.    |
| 5. Buck.    | 10. Donald. |

HEREFORDS did it again at Chicago. Grand Champion Carload of Fat Steers for the fourth consecutive year sold at the record price of \$200.00 per cwt.

## NEBRASKA RANGE

(Continued from Page 24)

harvesting, became an accepted practise. Crop diversification also went along with cattle raising, thereby insuring some income when external factors made the stock raising business precarious. It was on this basis that the industry revived and has continued to grow. Texas cattle were gradually displaced by Shorthorns and Herefords, many of which have placed prominently in the national stock shows of the last 30 years.

### Omaha Yards Founded

Without an account of the stock yards at South Omaha the story of Nebraska's cattle industry would in no wise be complete. Doubtless the idea of such an enterprise was conceived in the minds of many of the early entrepreneurs of this area. In 1876 John A. Smiley of Omaha

organized what was then known as the Union Stock Yards Company and proposed to erect the yards. Philip Armour of Chicago was also interested in the venture, but, failing to get the sanction and backing of the Omaha Board of Trade, the deal did not materialize. In April 1878, A. P. Nichols and his associates organized the Omaha Stock Yards Company and proceeded to obtain proper franchises and to construct the yards. In May of the same year William A. Paxton, noted for his cattle interests in the state, organized a competitive company and also constructed yards. These operations were not successful and in 1879 Paxton moved to Council Bluffs on the opposite bank of the Missouri River.

The city of South Omaha dates its founding (April 8, 1884) with the beginning of the construction of what now

constitutes the South Omaha Stock Yards. Records indicate that on Dec. 1, 1883, articles of incorporation were filed organizing the Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha (Limited), with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The incorporators were Alexander H. Swan, William A. Paxton, John A. Creighton, Peter E. Iler, John A. McShane, Thomas Swone and Frank Murphy. Stock sold for \$100 per share, three-quarters of the amount being immediately subscribed. Paxton was made president and Swan vice-president. Construction was rapid and on Aug. 13 the first consignment of cattle was received via the Union Pacific, consisting of 25 carloads totaling 531 head. The consignor was F. Walcott of Medicine Bow. The following day these cattle were reloaded into Rock Island cars and shipped on to Chicago. By November cattle receipts amounted to 86,095 head and during 1886, 144,457 head were received and 73,120 head re-shipped. Combined livestock receipts by 1907 amounted to 1,158,716. Two-thirds of these animals were produced in Nebraska.

The first commission business at these yards was done by Edward Howe, who received three cars of cattle and quit. Others likewise failed and it was not until W. F. Brown and Co. entered the business that success attended any of these operators. The firm of Wagner, Savage and Landers and that of Green and Burke were also successful pioneers in the commission field.

During the first two years of operations the historically old frame house, once property of Fred Drexel, served as an exchange building. The kitchen was used as the stockyards office. In 1886 a spacious exchange building was constructed.

As early as 1871 meat packers had begun operating on a small scale. G. H. Hammond and Co., Harris and Fisher, David Cook, J. Phipps Roe and James E. Boyd were some of the early packers. A London merchant, Sir Thomas Lipton, built a packing plant in 1885. Two years later the business was sold to the Armour-Cudahy Company. In 1890 Philip Armour withdrew, establishing his own plant. At present there are 15 packing houses operating in South Omaha, the principal ones being Cudahy, Armour and Swift. In 1926 a new 11-story Livestock Exchange Building was constructed at a cost of \$1,300,000. Through the Union Stock Yards more than 8,000,000 cattle, sheep and hogs are sold annually.



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog.

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Interest rates and conditions of loan repayment are now such as to encourage growth and expansion in this area.

The volume of our deposits reflected in ever-growing resources, speaks louder than words of the West's new confidence in this broad new policy.

Catering to the needs of the State's leading industry, we offer you:

- Adequate and complete commercial banking service.
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- Rates and terms designed to meet all legitimate financial needs of the industry.

Stockmen are cordially invited to visit or write to the manager of our farm and livestock department, Henry D. "Hank" Mitchell. All inquiries, either at the bank or by mail, will receive friendly and confidential attention.

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15TH & ARAPAHOE STS. DENVER, COLO.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION  
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



## December Items From Two Illinois-Indiana Trips

By DAVID I. DAY



FROM SPRINGFIELD TO CHICAGO recently, U. S. 66 brought me in contact with several most excellent farmers and cattle feeders. One of them, a young man named Prescott, is still in his 20's but is considered sufficiently substantial to be the tenant on one of the best 320 acres along this interesting highway.

About that time something had happened at the many central livestock markets which some of us had not considered even possible these days. There was a definite price break, particularly noticeable on all grades of cattle except strictly choice.

But Mr. Prescott was not alarmed although he had some medium grade Hereford steers ready to go to Chicago. He said: "The price situation will slow up shipments to the point that the old ship will straighten up. Everything will be O. K. in a couple of weeks."

This was exactly what happened. Lighter supplies showed up. The market made a noticeably prompt recovery. There is a lesson there. At almost all markets, any noticeable increase in numbers any week or any day would tend to create a slight to serious market weakness. From what I have seen in the last 30 days in four states my guess would be that supplies for the remainder of the winter could not be rated as too abundant. Properly distributed as they are almost certain to be, the present levels can be maintained without great difficulty.

In a broad general sense, we are approaching the place—rather warily, but approaching it just the same—where beef cattle quality will be appreciated and rewarded. The time will be over one of these days when almost anything of the bovine kind will sell quickly without too much differentiation as between good, fair, and excellent sorts.

I was pleased to meet several old-timers in the cattle and draft horse fields that remembered the late Harry Hopley, who died a while back at his home in Omaha. It has been a long time (but doesn't seem long) since Mr. Hopley managed some 3,000 acres of farm land and fed up to 3,000 or more commercial beef cattle. Some 25 years ago he dispersed his registered Shorthorns at an average auction price of over \$1,700.

In Chicago I met a Mr. Luke Farrell of Ohio who farmed actively until 15 years ago. He is now nearly 90 and remembers the Duns, who were giant figures in his boyhood and young manhood in the Durham cattle business;

he recalled that one of the Duns died just 50 years ago this month. This particular Dun won wide acclaim as the owner of a Shorthorn bull named Comet for which he refused \$3,000.

I need not go into detail regarding the Chicago Fat Stock Show as the newspapers and other journals will carry the story. Karl Hoffman, whose TO Ranch Herefords grabbed off top honors, had exceptionally fine cattle, a great carlot exhibit. This makes the fourth time in a row for Mr. Hoffman and it was suggested that the Iowa legislature should figure out some sort of memorial for the Ida Grove cattle king. The Shorthorn men were elated over the winning steer—from the Calara Farms, Thornton, Ia. There were many fine Angus winners, too, so everybody was happy.

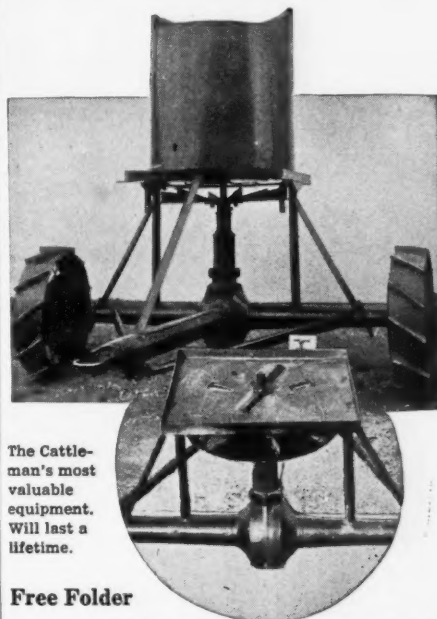
The champion steer, bringing \$11,000, made the price of the famed bull Comet of 50 years ago look like small change indeed. The quality of the cattle, all exhibits, was high and the prices paid for the winners broke all records. Certainly, the cause of better cattle of all breeds received a new impetus at the Chicago show.

A letter received at Chicago from L. K. Tyner written at his northeastern Iowa farmstead revealed that things are not looking so well there. About 65 per cent of his corn was too sappy to crib and he has quite a lot piled outside. He said: "I am glad I have only 20 steers to winter. I have roughage and can take them along to next fall. Believe now I will feed to heavy weights—fattening on the 1946 corn crop."

But from southern Wisconsin came a letter from a Mr. Wise saying he had 100 head of western whiteface steers and heifers—a good pasture season with barley and oats in plenty and with "one of the best legume hay crops within memory." Word comes from southern Indiana, across the Ohio River from Owensboro, that the noted Ayer brothers are getting all corn out of the bottoms in good condition. They are feeding around 200 head of whitefaces, blacks, and some reds and roans.

While in Chicago we had a letter also from H. G. Henning on U. S. 150 where I visited recently. One of his sons is back on furlough and is scheduled for early discharge. The boy has a notion he would like to build up a commercial herd of Herefords, using a foundation of western range heifers. The other Henning boy is still overseas but writes he would like to build up a registered herd of Shorthorns. So, as Mr. Henning wise-

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The Cattleman's most valuable equipment. Will last a lifetime.

### Free Folder

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Pulled by wagon, truck or tractor. Capacity 35 gallons or 300 lbs. Can spread 25- to 30-foot swath at 15 ml. per hour.

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Price \$100 (with tires \$125.95) F.O.B. Factory.

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To American Nat'l Live Stock

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I subscribe to the A. N. L. S. A.

\$..... (1 cent a head, \$2 minimum) to cover membership for current year, which includes a year's subscription to the PRO-DUCER.

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Only **Lee** COWBOY PANTS  
Have All These Features!



**Sanforized-Shrunk!**  
\* 11½ oz. Cowboy Denim!  
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### THE LaRUE SQUEEZE CHUTE

Patent Pending

This strongly built, exceptionally well balanced and designed chute handles cattle with amazing ease, speed and safety.

#### Operated By One Man

Adjustable for small or large cattle. Will stop and catch an animal quickly and safely.

#### Does Not Miss

Almost impossible for animal to be either hung up or injured. Each of its operations is smooth, fast, precise and easy to operate. Can be loaded into trailer by two men. Every owner is an ardent booster.

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**THE LaHUB MFG. CO., Inc.**  
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### MILKING SHORTHORNS

FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50¢, one year \$1.00.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY  
Dept. AC5, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,  
Chicago 9, Ill.

ly states: "Maybe all will end well after all."

\* \* \*

Home from Chicago with winter weather soon arriving. On Dec. 9 we drove to Cincinnati with a neighbor. His primary purpose was to see about buying some government building material of some sort and to look at some Red Poll dual-purpose cattle. Incidentally, I had a chance to talk to a couple of commercial cattle feeders on the way.

One of these men, named Jesse, a Kentuckian who came to Indiana immediately following World War I, bought a farm at inflated price, lost it in 1932, inherited some money and bought the farm back at half price in 1938. He has worked overtime and is making money now. He has a nice bunch of feeder steers from the South, about 50 head, going through the winter on alfalfa hay. They were recently on cornfields in the valley of a small creek. Mr. Jesse plans to run the cattle next spring on oats pasture, then on alfalfa pasture, fattening in time to market about Sept. 1. Said he: "I have fed cattle always. When I quit feeding beef cattle, I will quit farming."

I spent a half hour at the farm home of G. H. Palmer, looking at his bunch of whiteface heifer calves. He brought them to the farm on Nov. 3. He plans to clean up all feed odds and ends—even a batch of cowpea hay—this winter, get them on grass early, fatten early, sell in midsummer in good condition. These calves—40 in number—were only average in quality but Mr. Palmer figures he will be able to get cheap gains and come out of the deal with better than average profit.

### Stockmen's BOOKSHELF

Just off the press is the latest edition of "1946 Feeding Practices." An annual publication, the bulletin may be obtained from cotton oil mills or the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Assn., 618 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Tex. Profusely illustrated, the bulletin contains timely feeding recommendations for beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, horses and mules and poultry.

The 1946 version of an old standby has just come off the presses, for the 154th consecutive time. It's The Old Farmer's Almanac, published by Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H., and the price is, as always, 15 cents—which is dirt cheap for the wealth of down-to-earth information this volume offers.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, has issued a brochure called "Pulling Together in the Livestock and Meat Industry," which reprints the series of messages prepared by that firm for their 1944-45 advertising carried by the PRODUCER and other members of the agricultural press.

## Neckyoke Jones Sez:



Here's How! an' a Happy n' Prosperous New Year. It shore looks like it's goin' to be a year of big medicine makin'. Accordin' to the papers Secretary Byrnes has learned how to say "I agree" in Rooshin'. Some fellers think it'd be a lot easier learnin' how to say "NO!"

I been watchin' these here meetin's between the Eurapeens an' our folks about feedin' the worl' an' the worl's agerulchure. It allus seems funny to me that not a stockman is invited to set in on these here waw-waw parties. Fer the past three years meat seems to hev been a purty important thing in the news, an' most folks, no matter what range they live on in the world, shore likes a hunk of beef occasional. When they hold a meetin', the dairyman, cucumber farmer, wheat grower, cotton planter n' the peanut farmer all has there say, but not the stockman.

The news brings out some funny doin's, too. I notice where the bureycrats perdict that agerulchure kin expect a 15 per cent decrease in income this year, an' yet the Presydent advocates given the union fellers a boost in wages. Mebbe we ort to hev a union an' hire ol' John L. Lewis from the coal miners. He seems to make a habit of gittin' what he wants. What with givin' war workers \$25 a week between jobs an' guaranteein' full employment, we'll soon be like ol' Lem's sheep herder.

Well, every time ol' Lem druv over to see him he was outen somethin' er other. First he'd be outen flour, an' the nex' time he was outen bacon. The nex' time he was outen sody, er syrup or somethin'. Lem, he kinda got tired of the shepherd bein' outen things, so he loaded the waggin up with a big getherin' of chuck n' took it over to the sheep waggin. Well sir, the next trip over, he didden take nothin' an' when he drove up to where this here sheep herder was grazin' his woolies, he says "Well fer onct I guess I hev come over an' found out that you ain't outen anythin'!" "I'm purty well fixed fer chuck, allright," says the herder, "but, by Jasper, I've jest about plumb run outen sheep!"

An' so if we keep on payin' so much fer suzsizin' labor, agerulchure n' everythin' that asks fer a handout—we'll run outen sheep. It's shore goin' to be rugged if we happen to wake up some mornin' an' find out we hev run outen bureycrats!—F.H.S.

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## PROGRAM AGAINST PESTS

Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, parasitologist of the Department of Agriculture, at the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association meeting on Dec. 6, reviewed some of the new knowledge in combating animal pests:

1. Cattle grubs, he said, may be controlled by the use of rotenone-containing materials. When used as a fine spray applied with power-operated orchard equipment, the rotenone preparation should be under at least 400 pounds' pressure at the nozzle.

2. Cattle lice may be controlled by a rotenone-containing dip. When it is necessary to deal with this pest as well as dipping for grubs, one extra dipping 16 days after the first dipping for grubs is needed.

3. Sheep ticks also succumb to rotenone dips which, in the light of recent research, may be weaker than formerly recommended.

4. Common stomach worms and nodular worms of sheep can be controlled by a mixture of phenothiazine and salt.

5. Liver flukes in cattle have proved to be vulnerable to medication with hexachlorethane and bentonite, given together as a drench.

Treatment should be in accordance with directions based on the latest results of research and practical experience. Such directions are obtainable from the Bureau of Animal Industry or cooperating state livestock and veterinary officials.

\* \* \*

Sodium fluoroacetate, named "1080" for convenience by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service chemists and biologists who developed it, is announced to be the deadliest substance ever employed as a rodenticide. A tiny amount (0.0002 oz.) will kill a half-pound rat. Soluble in water, it can be readily distributed in bait. It may not, however, be released for general household use because it is dangerous to dogs, cats and possibly game and livestock.

### Deaths

¶ C. F. Topping, president of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Co., died on Dec. 5 as a result of a heart ailment. He succeeded Thomas E. Good to the presidency of the company in 1938.

¶ Press Dorris, Alturas, Calif., long-time member of the American National and former executive committeeman, died Dec. 10. Mr. Dorris was a former president of the California Cattlemen's Association.

¶ The family of Lt. Col. Martin Moses has been notified that he died in late 1943 while a prisoner of the Japanese. Colonel Moses was a son of the late Dayton Moses, for many years attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and a brother of Tad Moses, former editor of the Cattleman.

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## CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW

The last of the Chicago Fat Stock Shows (wartime version of the International Exposition which will be replaced next year by the real thing) became history the first week of December.

For the fourth year straight, Karl Hoffman of Ida County, Ia., took top honors in the carlot cattle awards. In 46 years this is the first instance of so many successive winnings by one man. George and Karl Hoffman, also from Ida County, and brother and nephew of the cattle prize winner, for the fifth consecutive time took top honors in the carlot hog competition with an entry which later brought a record-breaking \$25 per cwt. Press information had it

that a third of a million dollars changed hands in the course of the sale. The high totals were no doubt made possible by OPA's announcement about a week earlier that all show entries were being freed from ceiling price controls so far as live animal prices were concerned.

The grand champion steer of the show hiked the price bids up to \$10 a pound, setting a new all-time record. The animal weighed 1,110. The champ, a Short-horn, from the Calara Farms at Belmond, Ia., was very closely followed by Robert Johnson's Angus steer, also from Iowa. Outstanding records were set by Schmidt Brothers of Clinton County, Ia., when they took first position in all weight divisions of Angus carlot entries.

# BUY A RANCH

**For sale by the owners, 11 individual cattle ranch units ranging in size from a year-around carrying capacity of 250 cattle for the smallest to 5,000 cattle for the largest, with varying sizes in between. These ranches are located in the northeastern corner of Nevada in a section that has been renowned ever since cattle have been grown in the state.**

1. SMALL BUT PROFITABLE UNIT, consisting of 3,388 acres of deeded land and the exclusive right to 20,820 acres of adjoining Taylor Act land. Ranch produces 175 tons of hay and has a conservative carrying capacity of from 225 to 250 cattle the year around. This capacity is figured by the U. S. Grazing Service.

»

10. A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE CATTLE RANCH NEAR GOOD TOWN. Includes 51,050 acres of deeded land and 4,324 acres of leased land with grazing on public domain. This ranch now produces 3,500 tons of hay and is capable of larger hay production. It will carry, as now operated, year in and year out, 3,000 head of cattle. This property provides a safe and sure operation and includes a number of advantages not commonly found in many of the most desirable cattle ranches.

5. AN IDEAL RANCH FOR 1,350 HEAD OF CATTLE the year around. This ranch consists of 12,905 acres of deeded land and the exclusive right to 79,600 acres of adjoining Taylor Act land. It produces 1,500 tons of hay per season, is well located from a shipping standpoint and is suitably equipped for convenient and economical operation.

»

11. LARGE WELL ORGANIZED CATTLE PRODUCING RANCH, consisting of 144,125 acres of deeded land, 59,230 acres of leased land and the exclusive right to 377,200 acres of adjoining Taylor Act land. Hay produced 1,900 tons with a year round cattle carrying capacity of 5,000 head. This is a large operation and a profitable one.

Seven other cattle ranches in addition to the four described above are also being offered for sale by the owners. There is ample water to support the production program worked out for each one of these ranches. The capacity of the ranches is figured conservatively in every case after transfer to owner has been taken into consideration.

**THESE RANCHES ARE BEING PRICED ON A BASIS OF AROUND \$45 TO \$80 PER COW UNIT WHICH REPRESENTS SOUND, NORMAL AND NOT INFLATED VALUE.**

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## Grazing Service Quarterly Notes

The following is a briefed report of range and livestock conditions and activities on the federal range for the period Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1945, by the Grazing Service. It is based on the quarterly reports of the regional graziers in 10 western states:

**ARIZONA (C. F. DIERKING, REGIONAL GRAZIER)**—Varied range conditions reported during past 90 days, ranging from excellent feed and moisture in the northern to drouth in parts of the southern districts.

Sales of fall lambs in Strip district averaged 12 cents a pound, many being slaughter lambs. Early fall sales of breeding ewes at \$11 per head were reported; a gradual price decline has taken place since that time. A recent sale is reported to have brought \$8 per head for the entire herd.

In all districts cattle sales were favorable with plenty of buyer competition. Yearling steers brought 11½ to 13 cents and other classes in proportion.

The ranch labor problem is not improving as fast as was anticipated. Wages are high but efficient help is still scarce although many ranchers feel the situation is improving.

**COLORADO (RUSSELL B. ROSE, REGIONAL GRAZIER)**—Range conditions are generally good. There has been some decline however, due largely to cold, dry weather, and resulting in some stock shrinkage.

During this quarter the bulk of range livestock to be disposed of this year was shipped to market. Marketing was generally heavier than usual. Livestock went to market in good condition, some

### How It Started

The famous song, "Home on the Range," had its beginnings in the middle 80's when a group of prospectors headed by C. O. (Bob) Swartz and including Bingham Graves, a certain Bill McCabe and a gentleman known merely as Jim lived in a cabin which they called the Junk Lane Hotel, near Leadville, Colo. All musical, they filled their evenings with friendly and often improvised harmony. One night they worked out a melody, setting words to it to create the song the world now sings as "Home on the Range," which they at that time called "Colorado Home."

The song, as originally composed that night in 1885, was found among her belongings in 1930 by Bob Swartz' sister, Mrs. Laura M. Anderson, in a faded yellow letter from her brother.

Authority for this interesting bit of information is Colorado's Congressman Bob Rockwell.

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IDAHO (GRAZIER)—fall grazing favorable livestock least normal range after and the range for accumulation years of struck many sections to the feed usual, which for hay local spots will be su little carry

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extra heavy weights, and prices were generally satisfactory. There is comparatively little feeding due to shortage of efficient labor and heavy earlier marketing.

IDAHO (K. P. NEWMAN, REGIONAL GRAZIER)—During the early part of the fall grazing season, weather was not favorable to plant growth. However, livestock came off the fall ranges in at least normal flesh, the result of a reasonable amount of forage left on the range after the spring growing season and the generally increased vigor of range forage plants—the result of the accumulated effect of the past several years of favorable precipitation. Winter struck rather unexpectedly early in many sections and livestock were moved to the feedlots somewhat earlier than usual, which will create a heavy demand for hay in localized areas. Except for local spots, it is estimated hay supplies will be sufficient, but there will be very little carryover.

Cattle sales have been heavy. Because of Grazing Service activities in removing surplus horses from the range, many went to market. The market for these, however, fell off abruptly during November. The number of lambs on feed in the state is still considerably below normal.

MONTANA (R. E. MORGAN, REGIONAL GRAZIER)—Precipitation is considerably below the average; however, feed in the grazing districts is still good. Light snows have brought relief to some areas where stock water was short at the beginning of this quarter. Livestock are in good condition but gains are slow.

Sheepmen are still liquidating with some indicating their intention to run cattle at least during the immediate future. Marketings have been heavy through local stockyards, with some of the offerings going back to the country as stockers. An early shortage of stock cars has eased somewhat and movement to market is about normal.

Several operators are advocating a state-wide bounty law to stop the increase of coyotes. Most operators have their herds shaped up for winter, with a feed supply adequate to carry them through if the winter is not too severe. Many are in the market for high protein concentrates which are scarce.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA (NIC W. MONTE, REGIONAL GRAZIER)—During the past quarter considerable rain and snow has fallen. Livestock generally are in good condition and adequate stock water is reported.

Livestock prices held up well. Because of this and above-normal feed conditions, movements to feed lots and killing plants have been normal.

Hay is believed to be adequate for the coming feeding season, aided considerably by the late favorable fall. However, because of a very short hay carry-over in Nevada, severe winter weather would probably cause the use of all present available supply.

No abnormal losses from coyote depredations are reported for the last few months; however, many operators report seeing large numbers of them. The trend toward liquidation or curtailment of sheep operations continues, mainly due to inadequate labor of the right kind. Many are becoming alarmed at this gradual decrease in sheep numbers.

NEW MEXICO (E. R. GREENSLET, REGIONAL GRAZIER)—Range within the grazing districts of New Mexico varies from fair to poor.

Heavy shipments are under way because of insufficient range feeds and favorable prices. Relatively low returns for lambs and wool, dry ranges and a shortage of competent labor have prompted further sales of sheep. Prospects for fall and winter ranges remain poor; shipments of livestock to outside regions continue.

The condition of stock remains fair to good. Voluntary reduction in numbers has helped to bring feed and stocking into closer balance. Lambs in the northern area are heavy. Sales show feeder lambs contracted for 12 to 13 cents per pound, calves \$12, feeder yearlings \$11 to \$13 and cows \$6 to \$9.50. The ranch labor situation remains unsatisfactory.

Coincident with the retirement of Harry W. Naylor, former regional grazer, the regional office at Gallup was abolished and New Mexico District No. 7 (Chaco) was incorporated into the regional work handled from Albuquerque. A district office is maintained at Gallup.

OREGON (K. C. IKELER, REGIONAL GRAZIER)—Oregon ranges were very dry during October, and as a result meadow pastures were below normal and stock lost some of their gains. Above-normal rain and snow fell in November. Cattle and sheep are going into the winter in strong condition and hay is plentiful.

Contracting of cattle and sheep has continued into the fall months; most stock has moved at satisfactory prices, with weights considerably above average. Rangemen have generally made a good clean-up on culled cows, and breeding efficiency should be increased considerably. A few sheep outfits are still



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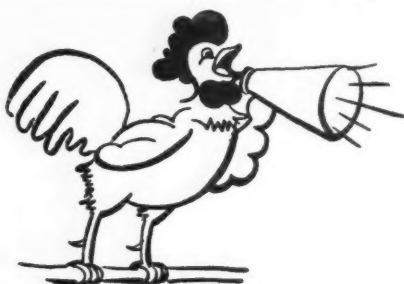
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changing to cattle, but it is believed that this trend has just about run its course. With sheep numbers down, sheepmen are believed to face a brighter future. The supply of herders has improved somewhat, but some apprehension exists as to where enough herders are to come from to fill the demand. The lack of demand for meat horses has slowed down the wild horse removal program inaugurated in Oregon grazing districts last fall. Indications are that UNRRA demand will increase and buying may be resumed.

Sheepmen continue to report heavy losses from predators. Some of the advisory boards plan to employ airplane hunters again in the spring to destroy coyotes around lambing bands of sheep. This method of coyote control markedly reduced lamb losses last spring.

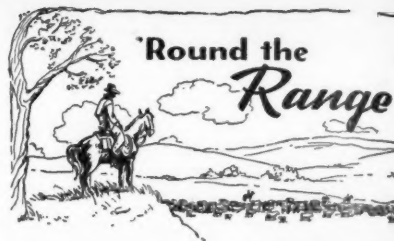
UTAH (HAROLD J. BURBACK, ACTING REGIONAL GRAZIER)—Utah ranges are facing the prospects of coming through winter grazing use in good shape, particularly in the northwestern section where early rain put winter ranges in good condition. The stock entered the winter areas in unusually good condition.

The labor situation is still somewhat critical. The reduction in sheep numbers noticeable earlier in the year appears to have halted to some extent. The number of cattle remains about the same as last year. Livestock are in good condition. So far there have been no livestock snowed in. The weight of lambs is slightly above normal.

WYOMING (BOYD HAMMOND, ACTING REGIONAL GRAZIER)—Range and weather have been excellent for the past quarter in the Wyoming region. Livestock reached the fall and winter ranges in good condition where feed and water have been plentiful in most areas. Light snows in early November permitted proper distribution over a large portion of the winter ranges. Most severe weather was in the Pinedale area. Practically the only area where winter ranges are below normal is in the extreme northeastern portion of the Big Horn Basin.

Hay crops are normal and appear sufficient for the customary winter feeding. Concentrates are available in quantity, although some shortage in oil-cake type is reported. The trend in reducing sheep numbers has not subsided, while cattle numbers are about equal with last year's. During the past summer, range fires were the lowest on record. The federal range fire loss for the season was less than 100 acres.

American  
National  
Live Stock  
Association  
Convention  
Denver  
Jan. 10-12



¶ Milton W. Reid has been selected to become chief of the branch of range management in the Grazing Service on Jan. 1, 1946. He will fill the position vacated by James A. Scott, who requested retirement from service on Dec. 31. A veteran of the first World War, Mr. Reid has been a rancher, a range rider for the Grazing Service and regional grazier at Rawlins, Wyo.



Milton W. Reid

¶ Records of the American Hereford Association show that animals of that breed have won open class shows in Chicago, Denver, Houston, Fort Worth, Richmond, Va., Ogden, and other points to make 1945 a very satisfactory year as a whole. Herefords are doing some traveling too, as witness the recent sale of 54 registered animals by J. D. Dodson and 21 by W. T. Montgomery, San Antonio, Tex., to fill out a shipment of foundation stock for the Puerto Rico Agricultural Company.

¶ If you plan to be in Chicago after the turn of the year and are interested Feb. 15, Mar. 22 and Apr. 12 will be equestrian lecture nights in Chicago's Sherman Hotel. The lectures, given under auspices of the Town and Country Equestrian Association of Chicago, will be free to horse-minded men and women.

¶ In the Santa Ynez Valley of Santa Barbara County, Calif., Rancho San Fernando Rey has been sold by Dwight Murphy to Lewis W. Welch of Detroit. A 365-head herd of registered Herefords went along with the deal, and Andy Simpson continues as superintendent.

¶ For meritorious wartime service to his country, Colonel Jay Taylor of Amarillo, former president of the Texas and Southern Cattle Raisers Association, has received the Legion of Merit.

¶ Included among office callers the past few weeks were Arthur Amick, Meeker, Colo., farmer who is president of the Rio Blanco Stockgrowers Association, and who had some cattle on the Denver market. . . . Stow Witwer of Greeley, Colo., who stopped briefly. . . . Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stockgrowers and Feeders Association; A. C. "Red" Allen, who holds a similar post with the Colorado Wool Growers; Harold Fulscher of Granby, the secretary of the Colorado Hereford

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Breeders Association, and W. Charles Kettle of Westcliffe, who is president of that group. . . . Still another organization official who stopped in was Ed Marsh, assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association at Salt Lake City. . . . "Call me doctor now!" were the first words of greeting from Edwin Mollin, son of Secretary F. E. Mollin who has just returned after almost two years in Europe as a captain in the Medical Corps, and was holding a reunion visit with his family at Denver.

¶ An office visitor during the Holiday Season was Robert E. Hogsett, secretary of the Association of Morgan and Associated Counties (Colo.), down for the day from his home at Fort Morgan.

¶ During the 1945 fiscal year 10,773 head of purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold at auction for \$3,793,275, or an average of \$351 per head, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association announces. This compares with an average of \$336 in 1944 and \$415 in 1943. Angus sales were held in 5 states with cattle selling into 48 states and Canada.

¶ Sam Ross, rancher of Vale, Ore., hopes to catch a great coalblack stallion, Rainbow, noble and elusive leader of one of the few wild horse bands still existing in the West, and the stallion's favorite mare, Stardust. If captured during a coming wild horse drive in the rough Owyhee breaks area, the two animals will be broken and trained for the race track.

¶ The sale by R. C. Thatcher, Pueblo, Colo., of a 39,800-acre ranch and its livestock in southwestern Cimarron County, Okla., to Tom Nance and G. E. Hall, Midland, Tex., is reported.

¶ Dr. L. A. Stoddart, head of the department of range management at the Utah State Agricultural College, is now head of a similar department at Texas A. & M. College. Dr. Stoddart is author of numerous articles and a textbook on range management widely used in the dozen colleges giving the course.

¶ Some Herefordcattlemen who have had a hand in recent transfers include: Banning Lewis Ranches, Colorado Springs, with the sale of 32 cows to Poca Dot Farms, Cass, W. Va., 21 cows to Lunsford Farms, Monterey, Va., and 8 bulls to Halsdell Cattle Company, Amherst, Tex. . . . Dwight Murphy of Santa Barbara, Calif., reports the sale of 335 cows to Lewis W. Welch of Santa Ynez, Calif. Mr. Murphy also recently announced the sale of his Rancho San Fernando Rey and 365 Herefords. . . . G. Dewey Norell of Collbran, Colo., took home two cows recently from the herd of the LaSal Livestock Company, La Sal, Utah. . . . C. K. Mousel, Edison, Neb., sold three cows to G. P. Mitchell of Kermit, Tex. . . . From Dalhart, Tex., 24 of W. O. Culbertson's bulls have gone to Zaragoza, Coahuila, Mexico, for George C. Vaughan Hijos. . . . T. E. Mitchell & Son, Albert, N. M., have sent 48 head to Letts & Tarkington of Letts, Ia.

## Letters TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

### A WORD OF PRAISE

I think the American National is a great association. — JOHN STOLL, JR., Fremont County, Wyo.

### A SUGGESTION

I am an Angus man and would like to see more about them in your fine magazine.—HAPPY SHAHAN, Kinney County, Texas.

### WHERE'S THE RAIN?

Feed still fair, but badly in need of rain.—JAMES WHITCOMB, Pinal County, Arizona.

We had some real cool weather the past few days for this part of the country. Lots of cattle are wintering in this vicinity and we are in need of a good rain to put the small grain, wheat and oats in good shape. Up to now we have had very little grazing on the grain feeds.—DON C. MARTIN, Baylor County, Texas.

I have been in the cattle business here on the Tonto National Forest for 40 years and I have never seen it so dry this time of year. There has been no rain since August but the cattle are holding up well. I have been offered 12 and 13 cents for my yearling, May delivery.—ED CONWAY, Gila County, Arizona.

This past summer has been one of the driest in 10 years in this section of Arizona. In the Salt River Valley irrigation district where we winter pasture cattle, it is estimated there is 40 per cent more livestock than normal, and that there is 40 per cent less feed than average years.—HOMER D. SMITH, Maricopa County, Arizona.

## "TAKE IT EASY"



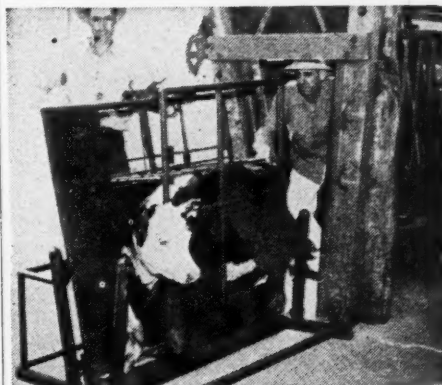
# Staggs

## BRANDING TABLE

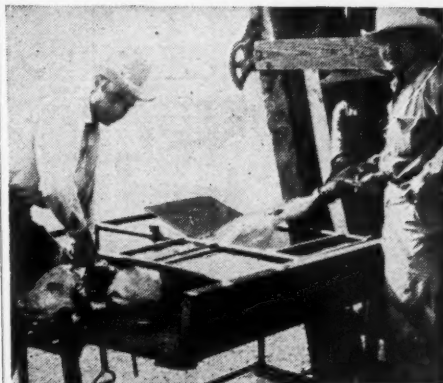
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Head is free on table, can be turned in any position for dehorning, ear marking, tattooing, and branding. Leg is pulled over bar, exposing flank for castrating. Metal guard at bottom keeps feet out of way.

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## STAGGS AND CO.

(Incorporated)

HENRIETTA, TEXAS

Specify which side of calf you brand

PER PAIR POSTPAID

**HORN 70c WEIGHTS**

1/2-1-1/2 and 2 POUND SIZES

**TATTOO MARKERS**—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

**Breeders Supply Co.** Council Bluffs Iowa

GET COYOTES WITH  
**COYOTE GETTERS**

Prices: \$1 each in lots of 6 to 25—Discounts on larger quantities. Chemical shells, 6c each. Prepared bait, \$1 per bottle. Free literature.

**HUMANE COYOTE GETTER, Inc.**  
LAS ANIMAS, COLORADO

**MANAGEMENT IN CATTLE RANCHING WANTED**  
Expect to be discharged from the army very soon, after 3 years in Southwest Pacific. I have had experience on ranches in the Nebraska Sandhills, and graduated in animal husbandry 1941. Married. Captain L. W. Boyts, Home Address 3616 6th Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

**RANCH WANTED**  
Capacity 700 to 1,000 cows. Want to move Texas cattle in about 30 days. Wire Bob Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

**Are You Keeping Up** ... with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

**Livestock**  
American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$1; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

**Horses**  
Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1.

**Bees**  
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

**Farming**  
The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

**Pigeons**  
American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

**Poultry**  
Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c; Progressive Poultryman, m., \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

**Rabbits**  
Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1.

**Fruit**  
Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

**Other Specialties**  
The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.25; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

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**MAGAZINE MART**

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Sample copies at single copy prices. Send for free catalog—hundreds more.

A bill proposing federal aid for the state school systems was killed by the margin of a single vote in the House education committee.

**SOME RECENT SALES**

HEREFORD	No.	Av.	Comment
Nebraska Hereford Assn.	58	\$ 325	Top, \$685
Herbert Chandler Sale, Ore.	49	1,023	Top female, \$2,550
Spokane Hereford Sale, Wash.	61	287	Top pen, each, \$435
Great Western L. S. Show, Calif.	208	553	Top female, \$4,000
N. W. Hereford Assn., Ore.			Bull top, \$2,000
Tri-State Futurity, Mont.	90	732	Champ bull, \$6,600
<b>SHORTHORN</b>			
Shorthorn Congress, Ill.	193	828	\$2,350 av. for 10 1st-pl. heifers
North Okla. Shorthorn Breeders.			\$213 av. for 18 females

**CALENDAR**

JAN. 10-12—AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN. ANNUAL CONVENTION, DENVER, COLO.  
Jan. 11-12—National Western Stock Show, Denver.  
Jan. 13—State forest advisory boards for cattle and sheep, Denver.  
Jan. 14—Midwinter meeting Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Assn., Denver.  
Jan. 15—Colorado Wool Growers Assn. board of directors, Denver.  
Jan. 15—National Hereford sale, Denver.  
Jan. 29-30—Arizona Cattle Growers Assn. convention, Bisbee.  
Jan. 31-Feb. 2—Tucson Livestock Show, Tucson, Ariz.  
Feb. 1-2—National Polled Shorthorn Congress, Lincoln, Neb.  
Feb. 5-6—New Mexico Wool Growers Assn. convention, Albuquerque.  
Feb. 14-15—Nevada Hereford Assn. sale, Reno.  
Feb. 22-23—Montana Aberdeen-Angus Assn. show and sale, Butte.  
Mar. 16—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. spring sale, Twin Falls.  
Mar. 18-20—New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn. convention, Albuquerque.  
Apr. 11-12—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Boise.  
May 23-25—Oregon Cattle and Horse Growers Assn. convention, Enterprise.

**COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS**

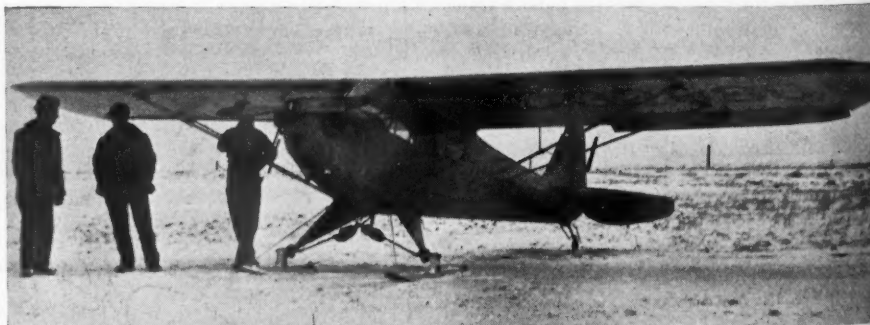
	(In thousands of pounds)	Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Av.
Frozen Beef	156,405	164,833	103,149	110,137	
Cured Beef	12,990	12,592	11,440	13,305	
Total Pork	233,130	168,028	318,055	350,436	
Lamb, Mutton	14,449	13,066	18,874	17,492	
Lard and Rend.					
Pork Fat	54,397	50,914	90,536	137,578	
Total Poultry	321,538	238,936	268,128	198,259	

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES**

	Dec. 18, 1945	Dec. 15, 1944
Steers—Choice	\$17.00-18.00	\$16.00-17.50
Steers—Good	15.00-17.50	14.25-16.25
Steers—Medium	11.75-15.50	11.00-14.25
Vealers—Good-Choice	14.50-15.50	14.50-15.50
Calves—Good-Choice	12.00-14.00	11.50-12.75
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	12.75-14.75	11.75-13.50
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Med.	9.50-13.00	8.50-12.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	14.85 only	14.10-14.30
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	14.35-14.60	14.65-15.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	6.50- 7.25	6.25- 6.60

**CREDIT FOR PICTURES**

Page 10, 11 O. Roach, Denver, courtesy Convention Bureau; p. 12, lower 13 Nebraska State Historical Society; top 13 Western American Hereford Journal; p. 14 M. B. Jacobson, Alliance, Neb., courtesy Nebraska Stock Growers Assn.; p. 20, 46 Leo D. Harris, Killdeer, N. D.; p. 35 chart, USDA.



Jim McCartin, operator on the "Big Lease," Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, has a newer, freer way of riding herd on the 1,500 head of beef cattle he runs there. This is his "mount" these days; in it, equipped for taking off from, and landing on, snowy ground, he has a speedy, thrilling steed on which to survey the ranges.—Leo D. Harris.

**PACKER PROFITS**

Wilson & Co. net earnings for the fiscal year ended Oct. 27 was \$5,036,000 compared with \$7,353,791 last year. Hormel's profit totaled \$1,273,639, compared with \$1,543,313 in 1944, but the 1945 figures do not reflect additional subsidy which may accrue as a result of recent adjustments made under the Barkley-Bates amendment to the price control act; but there's also the offsetting feature of taxes. . . . Swift's net earnings from all sources totaled \$12,303,807, about 21 per cent less than 1944 earnings.

**PIG CROP**

The fall pig crop is estimated by the government at 35,144,000—3,900,000 larger than last year. The spring pig crop is reaffirmed at 51,570,000. Total pigs for the year, therefore, are put at 86,714,000. This compares with a total crop last year of 86,668,000. Indications for next year are that 4 per cent more sows will farrow than this year and the spring pig crop will be between 900,000 and 1,000,000 more than this year.

**GRANT FOR RESEARCH IN MEAT**

Directors of the National Live Stock and Meat board approved research grants totaling \$35,500 at their semi-annual meeting recently in Chicago. The research will be conducted by persons at nine colleges and universities.

**CHAIN PACKING PLANTS**

General indications seem to be that chain stores which acquired meat packing plants during the war do not intend to relinquish them as long as operations are profitable.